



OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS OF AMERICA

DANIEL J. TOBIN General President JOHN F. ENGLISH
General Secretary-Treasurer

1950 <<<<<

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DANIEL J. TOBIN . Editor THOMAS E. FLYNN . Assistant Editor

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JANUARY, 1950

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CONTENTS

| Timely Remarks by Daniel J. Tobin | 2 |
|--|----|
| Ira M. Ornburn Taken by Death | 8 |
| Labor Unions Under Dictatorships | 9 |
| Remembrance of Sam Gompers | 10 |
| Teamster Leadership Accepted by Industry | |
| General Executive Board Report | |
| Legislative Reforms Are Urged | |
| Forecast for 'Fifty | |
| AFL on the Air | |
| Editorials | |
| Anti-Red World Federation Begun | |
| New Products | |
| Relax With Us | |
| Kelax Wiln Us | |



Growing Industry

From just about any point of view, 1949 was the best year ever enjoyed by the trucking industry. The year 1950 can be an even more prosperous one.

More and more big, medium-sized and small businesses were turning to highway transportation in 1949. The automotive industry broke all production records in units produced. One out of every seven jobs in the nation was directly linked with automotive production and sales and allied industries.

These facts point to the growing importance of the transportation industry in our nation's economy.

However, reforms in regulating the industry are needed desperately if it is to continue to grow-or, indeed, if it is to survive. Our International Union is pledged to an all-out fight for those reforms and we shall continue to dedicate ourselves to that end in 1950, because it is a battle not only for the transportation industry, but for the jobs of our members.

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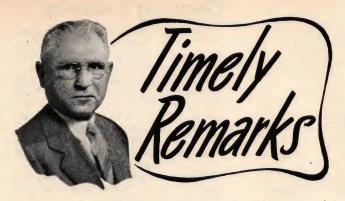
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by DANIEL J. TOBIN

An Old Greeting, Still New

I wish all of our members, their families and friends a happy and prosperous, a peaceful and contented New Year. May that Unseen Power which regulates the affairs of man bring blessings, good health and prosperity to our general membership.

I have sent this message on the beginning of each New Year for so long that it is difficult even to remember the date on which I first began. It was shortly after I became General President in August, 1907. Since that time I have seen our organization grow from a very small membership of about 28,000 to its present large membership; considerably over our anticipations of former days. But membership is not everything.

Organized for Protection

We, because of necessity and for the protection of our drivers, have organized those that come closely in touch with our drivers in order to protect the drivers and also our employers. Inside workers who load and unload our trucks, such as warehouse employes, must be organized in order to keep the wheels and the trucks, operated by our membership in every branch of transportation from taxicabs to 20-ton truck drivers, rolling.

The past year has not been a year that you could put down in the books as one of complete happiness. We have had many disturbing days and weeks during the past year. We have lawsuits emanating from unjust state and Federal laws. In many instances we have been embarrassed and put to considerable expense defending our just rights of organization within the law. The judiciary, in a great many instances, have given the benefit of the doubt to the employers where labor has been involved. We expected this when we sent you a message of this kind at the beginning of the expiring year, 1949.

Those of you who read our journal and preserve it in your files can refer back to the January issues of 1948 and 1949. Everything that has happened to us adversely for the past two years was then predicted. I am happy to say now that we have weathered the storm so splendidly and so courageously that at the beginning of this year, 1950, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters has every reason to rejoice. We are marching—onward.

Keep Out Undesirables

We have gained in membership and we have been careful who we have admitted to membership. We depend upon local officials to examine those who seek admission into our unions so that those underworld or near-underworld, suspicious or "smelly characters" cannot get into our organization. It must be remembered by our local people everywhere that, because of our strength, our prestige and the power which we now enjoy (which we do not and will not abuse) that very near-smelly individuals are seeking to get within the fold of this strong union. It is utterly impossible for the International officials to examine the character of those who make application for membership or who, through some subterfuge, engage in some branch of our craft in order to obtain membership. Very often those shady characters influence local officers and they get the local officers and sometimes the joint councils to approve of a charter for them under some form or another. It should be borne in mind that the obligation taken by our membership pledges and promises and almost makes an affidavit that they are telling the truth, that they have no criminal record, that they are men of character, etc., when applying for membership.

Once they get in, under the present laws of the land, especially the Taft-Hartley law, they become obnoxious and through one trick or another they try to get control of the local offices. Then gradually, with the great power of this International Union, they endeavor to control the transportation and distribution of very important necessities in life and of merchandise in general. Then they get more "cocky." No organization as large as the International Brotherhood of Teamsters can escape this kind of underhanded dishonesty.

Every man who recommends an individual for membership or every officer and business agent who vouches for those individuals should be sure of their ground before they make such recommendations or endorsements.

At the next convention it may be necessary for

International JANUARY

us to suspend, fine, or expel an individual member or local officer in good standing who recommends or endorses the application of one who is not worthy, morally or otherwise, to membership in the International Union. All in all, we have today perhaps the finest, cleanest and best-governed local unions of any International Union in America. We want to keep it that way, and my advice and my prayer at the beginning of this New Year to all of our members, and especially to our local union officers, is to guard well the honor, the reputation and the safety of your local union. Thereby you are guarding, preserving and strengthening your International Union of which you are a part.

A Successful Year

As stated above, we have been considerably embarrassed with the Taft-Hartley law but not any more than we expected and we are fighting every day for the continued strength and stability of the International Union. No one can understand the innumerable questions which are very often difficult to solve which come to the International Headquarters. But, considering everything, we have every reason to rejoice at the success we have had during the past year.

In tabulating our increases in wages during the past year we find we have averaged a general increase of about \$8 per member and we have reduced the working hours and set up pension and retirement systems more than we have done in the previous years. We have increased our wages by \$700 millions or more during the past year. We do not always expect to keep on increasing wages. We are encouraged also by the fact that our large employer groups have been working with us honestly and consistently and, I think I can say, patriotically. Oh, yes, I know there are a few outcasts amongst the employers, the same as we have in every other class throughout the nation, but I am happy and grateful to repeat that those are very few and they usually come out on the losing end because of their bitterness, their refusal to live in present-day civilization and their prejudices, many of which weaknesses are inherited. Because of that they cannot see that the world is changing and that they, too, must change to meet modern civilization and open their eyes to the justice and necessities of the human family.

Our membership has increased steadily during the past year. Our treasury is gradually increasing but we must make provisions, those of us who may attend the next convention, to build up a treasury

much larger and much more substantial than we have now. Our own people in local unions and the great masses of the rank and file cannot and must not remain tied to a post. They must progress with the changing conditions in present-day life. Local officers of unions must understand that this movement of ours is not local; it is international and becoming more international as the years roll on. The life and freedom of the workers throughout the world, except in the United States and Canada, are, at this writing, seriously in danger. The monster of communism is gaining ground throughout Europe, Asia and in many South American countries. That monster is liable, some day in the not-toodistant future, to jump on our beloved country and, because of its jealousy of our freedom, may involve us in a conflict which would jeopardize the continuation of our democratic institutions based upon the freedom of the individual. No man or nation can look into the immediate years to come and say with any kind of confidence that we are safe from the claws of the destroyer of freedom, communism. However, we must not at any moment in our life become discouraged or afraid. We must believe, as our ancestors did, that freedom must be preserved no matter what the cost. I believe I am safe in saying that the people of America will pay the price of money or blood, as they have done during the past 100 years, if they are called upon to do so. We hope and we pray and we sometimes try to convince ourselves that there will never be another attempt to destroy the civilization of the world. There is some slight hope that that something may happen so we can again see a ray of sunshine through the dark and stormy clouds. Two-thirds of the human beings of this whole world are now living under the lash or bullet of the oppressor, the destroyer of justice and freedom. The question that should confront every God-fearing freedom-thinking American is: Can one-third of the human family continue to survive and continue to overcome the encroachments of the monster?

No Assurance of Peace

Personally, I believe we can but at this writing no one knows, not even the top men in Washington or in London, and I know many of them and am in contact with them. None of them can give you any assurance that we are now facing a continued period of world peace.

However, as all of the generations before us had to suffer and fight for their accomplishments and progress, so must we continue to be ever watchful

and be ever ready to face any suffering for the preservation of our present civilization and freedom in our beloved United States. But we must be certain that for every boom there is a bust, and for all of the fat years which we have enjoyed recently there is bound to be a turn in the tide and the lean years will surely follow as the night follows day. If this question with Russia is ever settled and peace is guaranteed you can rest assured that thousands of men and women will be unemployed shortly afterwards. But there does not look to be any immediate picture on the horizon that peace will be established and guaranteed anywhere in the near future. Our job must be done and all we can do is do the best we can and if we continue that course then there shall be no remorse hiding in our conscience or in our soul because no man can do more than his best.

I am not endeavoring to paint a pessimistic picture but I would be untrue to the great membership that have continuously, over the years, supported me unless I gave them some understanding of conditions as they really exist and as I see them as a result of my experience and my contacts.

In all of this dangerous, disturbed, unnatural condition of anxiety in which we are compelled to live, I am quite hopeful of the future and I believe that our International Union will go onward and onward, reaching a larger membership and continuing to bring hope, courage and decency flavored by contentment into the homes and the families of the membership of the Brotherhood of Teamsters.

A happy and prosperous New Year to our membership and their families is the prayer of your Editor and General President on this very memorable beginning of a year that may bring us uncertainty or happiness before its ending.

Confidence in yourself, your country and your union will strengthen you and give you courage during the coming year of 1950. May patience and humility be your guides.

Divided Democrats

If there were a Senatorial election held tomorrow in the State of Ohio Senator Taft would win the election!

Why? Because he is making an intensive campaign. Because there is no unity among the Democratic leaders. Because, up to now, the Democrats in Ohio have no candidate strong enough to beat Taft for the United States Senate. Taft's whole future depends on winning this election.

It is possible that the Democrats may yet organize, harmonize and unify themselves in Ohio, but it must be admitted reluctantly that they have so many trimmers in the Democratic leadership in that state, as they have in Indiana, that there is no such thing as harmony. All of those leaders, mostly corporation lawyers, believe they are "big men" and they want to be the "top bosses." This is not true in Illinois or in several other states but it is true in Indiana and Ohio, as it was at one time in Kansas City, Missouri. Doubtful bosses control and prevail. The same condition prevails in the Republican Party in those states.

Nationally, there is quite a division in the Democratic Party. Although Henry Wallace was not much of a help in the Democratic campaign after Roosevelt passed away, he still had thousands of friends. In 1948 he crucified himself politically and he is now practically eliminated as an influence in the National Democratic Party.

Labor Backing Necessary

The only hope of unity left for the Democrats in the 1950 and 1952 campaigns is the solid backing of organized labor. Organized labor is somewhat disappointed that the Democratic Party has not kept its pledges, especially towards repealing the Taft-Hartley Law. There is quite a strong suspicion going around that the leadership in Washington was not extremely desirous of carrying out that pledge of repeal. The gossipers among labor and some of the wise men in labor circles keep saying: "Well, if they repeal the Taft-Hartley Law, as they pledged themselves, they would have no other issue for President Truman in the 1952 campaign."

Oh, don't tell me Truman will not be a candidate. He must and will be a candidate whether or not the leadership in the party believe him strong enough to be elected or sufficiently popular to get the solid vote of the working people of the nation, organized and unorganized, as Roosevelt always received it in four separate campaigns.

If Taft wins in Ohio in 1950 he will undoubtedly be the strongest candidate for the Presidency in the Republican convention in 1952. I said in the beginning that if the election took place tomorrow in Ohio, Taft would win for the United States Senate, in my opinion. He also will be the easiest to beat for President. Ohio was always normally Republican, especially in off-years; years between presidential elections. The workers of the nation are somewhat doubtful about whether or not the Democratic Party will keep its pledges in 1952 if returned



to office any more than they did in 1948 and 1949 and in the Congress in 1950. It was quite noticeable that in the last Congressional session the Democratic machinery in Washington was not able to change one vote in the United States Senate in order to carry out their pledge made in Philadelphia in 1948 towards repealing the Taft-Hartley Law.

You cannot blame the toilers of the nation for being somewhat distrustful of future pledges. With Jimmy Byrnes of Carolina practically leaving the party (and Byrnes was a strong man), there is no question in my mind that many other men throughout the nation, not only in the South but other places, will be deeply and seriously watching the future actions of ex-Secretary of State James Byrnes. The administration may not be losing vote-getters (in their own estimation) but don't let anybody tell you that Byrnes, Jesse Jones, Barney Baruch, Wal-

lace and hundreds of others did not have considerable influence in the Roosevelt campaigns.

Organized labor supported Roosevelt for four general elections and sent out its messages in those campaigns to the unorganized workers in such a way and with such human fact-finding information that millions of nonunion workers followed the lead, advice and counsel of the organized labor leaders in those campaigns. There is also the possibility that when the Republican machinery meets in convention in June of 1952 that they may modify their bitterness, arguments and platform planks against labor. It is their only hope of getting back in office.

The tide is turning against the Republicans in recent months. They are hanging on to the same arguments that defeated them during five national presidential elections. If Taft is elected, as I believe he will be in 1950, this year, I repeat he is very liable to receive the Republication nomination. He should be soft and easy for a strong Democrat.

Dewey is not washed up, but he cannot very well be a candidate the third time, especially a man who has been defeated twice by the voters of the nation. But don't let anyone endeavor to convince themselves that Dewey is not a power in New York politics. It must be remembered that his recent candidate for the United States Senate, a man almost unknown, never a candidate before, came into New York City with a majority of slightly over 600,000. This is nothing to be laughed off or ridiculed by the Democratic powers that now are in control of the national administration.

I am somewhat convinced that if Tom Dewey had been the candidate for the United States Senate against Lehman he would have won the election. I want to say here that I and all the friends I could control supported Governor Lehman for the United States Senate in the last election. Lehman is, to my

"Another I. O. U.?"



mind, one of the finest, most loyal friends that labor had during the years that he was Governor of New York and I am absolutely certain that he will carry out his past record in favor of labor while serving in the United States Senate. But, I repeat, Dewey might have won for the Senate in the last election. Remember this, those of you that forget; Lehman was beaten some few years ago for the United States Senate by a Dewey candidate, a Republican.

The other victories labor has claimed in the last election, which they had a right to claim, were not anything to boast about. For instance, a Democrat was elected in San Francisco but he was a member of organized labor and, by the way, a member of the Teamsters Union, a bakery driver, Congressman Jack Schelly. But it should also be remembered that the men who came from that district preceding Schelly were so thoroughly in favor of organized labor that it did not make much difference whether they were called progressive Republicans or Democrats. John I. Nolan, a molder by trade, carrying a union card, was a Congressman from that district under the heading of Teddy Roosevelt or Progressive Republican. So was the last incumbent, Congressman Welch. Schelly will but carry out the policies of his predecessors coming from the San Francisco district and we are satisfied that he will because he drove a bakery wagon for quite a few years in the City of San Francisco and he knows his way around insofar as labor and union principles are involved.

Some loud speaking and writing was done because of a few Democratic mayors being elected throughout some medium-sized cities. That is the usual course of events. The people in those small cities and towns wanted a change. They desire a change every eight, ten or fifteen years and they don't go so much on the party line.

The purpose of this message is to try to drive home to the Democratic leadership and to the men and women of labor, organized and unorganized, that there is nothing so sure to defeat the desires and purposes of labor or of politicians as overconfidence. Overconfidence deprived Charles Evans Hughes of California from being President of the United States in 1916. As a matter of fact, Hughes was declared elected for three or four days. Overconfidence; self-importance on the part of the Republican leaders in the last national election, destroyed the Republican candidates, elected to office the Democrats and somewhat disrupted and disorganized the national Republican leadership. The same thing can happen to the Democrats, but the party out of office usually gets together and harmonizes and solidifies their

ranks months before the next general election. The Republicans are noted for this.

The Democratic leadership, composed mostly of corporation lawyers, are notorious for dissension amongst themselves when they are in office a few years. They get the foolish idea into their heads that the masses of the workers will support them, right or wrong. They fought and knifed each other in 1916 when they were ready to crucify Woodrow Wilson. Franklin D. Roosevelt held them together but no one will ever know the mental sufferings he endured in the last two campaigns of 1940 and 1944, trying to smooth things over with men like Jesse Jones, one of the big bosses of Texas, and with other such big and able financial tycoons. That was no easy job and I am satisfied that no one could have done it except Roosevelt with his wonderful personality and his thorough understanding of human nature and especially his magnetic influence over Democratic bosses who believed they were "supreme leaders."

Labor undoubtedly will support the candidates who are in favor of repealing the Taft-Hartley Law both in 1950 and in 1952 but the Democratic machinery has a foolish idea in its head, now very well grounded, that labor *must* support their party and their platform, right or wrong, because I have heard it said around the hotel lobbies, "Where in the heck else can labor go?" That is the treacherous idea and bunk that may defeat the Democrats in 1950 and 1952, especially in the latter year.

There are two things that labor can do that would not be helpful to the Democratic Party nor would it be helpful to labor itself. One is to take no interest in the campaign and to get suspicious that they will be double-crossed again. The other, most important and most dangerous procedure which labor may employ, is to fail to arouse the masses of the toilers, the unorganized millions as well as the organized, to register and to go to the polls in 1952.

I make this further statement: If labor is betrayed again by the party that pledges itself in 1950 or in 1952 you will witness then the foundation stones being laid for a third party. I have always opposed a third party because I felt that we could not wait that long to get relief legislation. As I go along in years and see the way labor, which controls the nation in war or in peace, when I see that same labor betrayed, then I am for doing anything; yes, even towards bringing out new leadership in both parties rather than see the laurels that labor has won over the years of blood and misery, rather than see those things destroyed. That is what has happened

International

to labor, in recent years especially, when the Republican Party had control of the House of Congress, when they passed the Hobbs Bill to crucify those engaged in transportation and when they added another crown of thorns on the heads of the men of labor by passing the Taft-Hartley Law.

I repeat, I am ready to change to even a third party based on American principles and law if labor is again betrayed and deceived by the present two parties.

That is what happened in England. Both the Conservatives (Republicans here) and the Liberals (Democrats here) betrayed and shackled labor. Then labor took over by a vote of the people. "It can happen here!"

Don't laugh this off. That's what they did in England due to the bitterness and big money of Capital who controlled the Bosses and represented vast Wealth. They may be digging their own political graves. So beware . . . beware!

Dangers in Death Benefits

Everyone knows today that the whole trucking and vehicle industry, as well as other branches of our jurisdiction, has changed over the years. There are many local unions that now have by-laws pertaining to sick and death benefits that were written years ago and applied to the horse-drawn vehicle.

For instance, a man could drive a 5-ton truck with horses when he reached the age of 65 or 70 and that individual, at that age now, with the dangers of motor transportation, in many instances finds it impossible to work as a driver or chauffeur. He cannot make a decision in a split second. The bylaws, however, of the local unions not having been changed in recent years are causing considerable disturbance and argument within the local unions. Some local unions have sick benefits when a man is displaced as a driver on a motor truck by his employer because of his inability to function as a number one driver.

In many instances insurance companies withdraw insurance or lay down rules that they will not guarantee insurance for a vehicle operated by a man of a certain age. Of course, my sympathies go out to those kind of men because I don't think, under any circumstances, I could go back now to driving a freight truck or any other kind of heavy motor vehicle.

Unless local unions change their by-laws protecting themselves against having to pay sick and death benefits (the sick benefit is the most dangerous), as the years roll on they will have hundreds of individuals who are unable to operate claiming protection under the sick benefit clause of the local union. I don't want to deprive any local union of its right to local autonomy. It has a certain amount of local autonomy, but it must do nothing that will endanger the financial structure of the local union or else the International is compelled by law to step in. Any agreement or obligation that the local union has entered into with its present membership should be carried out, but in the admission of new members in the future I believe that this situation of the local union could be protected by inserting an amendment in their by-laws that if drivers are able to work at the particular branch of the trade in which they were employed when they became members they would not be entitled to sick benefits or to mortuary

That means that if a man becomes a member at the age of 35 and he goes on until something happens to him and, while he may be able to work at some other business he is unable to function or work at our trade as a driver or helper, then it should be written into the by-laws that he would not be entitled to benefits under those circumstances.

Local unions refer now to the Constitution of the International in which it says that when a man ceases to be employed at the craft or engages in some other employment that he must take a withdrawal card. A man may not be able to work at his craft but willing to pay his dues and loiter around and not go to work at anything else and may claim benefits. When that section was written into the general Constitution it was intended mainly to protect people who came into our organization for ulterior purposes, sometimes for political and business purposes, such as running a saloon, and remain as members.

This International Union has expressed itself over the years that it would not follow the same principle as others which was "once a member always a member." The turn-over in our trade and craft is enormous and were we to have that "once a member always a member" in our Constitution there is no doubt but what we would have several million members at this time, so there is no such intention to hold to that theory.

The Constitution distinctly points out that when a man ceases to be engaged at the craft or at some other employment he must leave the organization by taking out a withdrawal card and he cannot return to membership in any local union by depositing that withdrawal card. He must be working at the craft, and unless it is fully agreed and decided by the local union that issued the withdrawal card that they desire to accept it and reinstate this individual into membership, he is out.

In other words, the acceptance of the withdrawal card is up to the local union officials but, to be more plain, the acceptance of a withdrawal card should be considered as the application for membership in the same manner as if a new individual working in our craft was applying for membership in the local union. The withdrawal card only shows he left the local in good standing.

The benefit question today by local unions is not nearly as necessary as it was years ago. We have all kinds of social insurance, old age pensions and many other benefits and it is possible and probable that, as the years roll on, both state and Federal Governments will continue to improve on these present benefits. Then, again, the amount of money paid in as dues by the individual member is so low that no insurance company could possibly grant the same kind of insurance for the small amount paid by the individual into the local union for sick and death benefits. Most of local dues are used to carry on all the other work and obligations of the local. Mortuary benefits were much more necessary in the past than they are now. Sick benefits, while they may have been somewhat necessary years ago, are the most dangerous undertaking that a local union can enter into in these recent years, especially when

unions have never provided for physical examinations and I don't know that I ever will approve physical examinations as a requirement for admission into our unions.

The principal thought that I am trying to convey is that with the changing of Federal and state laws, guaranteeing the worker better security in both sickness and death, that local unions are building up, in many instances, a Frankenstein that, as the years roll on, may destroy them insofar as their sick benefits and, in many instances, their mortuary benefits are involved.

By-laws should be amended by local unions carrying sick, unemployment and death benefits to protect them as time goes on and today many local unions that have sick benefits and death benefits are very, very liable to reach a condition whereby they may become bankrupt. While the officers of local unions may feel that they are free from any liability when a local union fails to carry out its obligations and contracts and guarantees to its members, it comes under the supervision of the courts and local unions with sick and death benefits, will be held liable in the courts, not only in my judgment, but in the opinion of many first-class lawyers. So don't put this off much longer. Look into it carefully. You can make rules and amend your local by-laws, especially governing admission of all new members.

Unless local officers protect their unions in business matters, they are not fit to be officers.

Ira M. Ornburn Taken by Death

Ira M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, died December 17 in a Cornwall, N. Y., hospital of a heart disorder. He had been seriously ill two weeks.

For the past 15 years Mr. Ornburn had been active in promoting the union label. He conceived and developed the idea of an annual union industries show for the purpose of exhibiting products made by union labor. Before his illness he had been engaged in making preparations for the 1950 show which will be held in Philadelphia in May.

A native of Moberly, Mo., Mr. Ornburn played professional baseball in the minor leagues in Missouri



I. M. Ornburn

in his younger days. His service in the ranks of union labor dates back to his days as a young man when he was employed as a cigar maker.

From 1912 to 1923 he served as secretary of the Connecticut State Federation of Labor. In 1918 he became vice president of the Cigar Makers Union and then president for the decade beginning in 1926.

In 1934 Mr. Ornburn became secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the AFL and during the war he served on the Labor Policy Committee of the OPA and was a member of the Labor Advisory Committee on Nutrition and Food Conservation. During the 1930's he served for a period on the U. S. Tariff Commission.

He leaves a wife, Mrs. Anna Ornburn, a son, Paul R., and a brother, Harry Ornburn, all of Washington, D. C.

Funeral services were held December 20 in Washington.

International

Labor Unions in NAZI GERMANY and Soviet RUSSIA

By THE REVEREND EDMUND A. WALSH, S.J.

N the early stages of Nazism and as preparation for seizing total power, Hitler levelled one of his first attacks against the labor unions of Germany. No organized group of that type could be tolerated, since such associations of free men are always a thorn in the side of dictators. Hence, labor, the

church, education, youth organizations, cultural associations, agricultural societies, industry, finance, the press literature, art, science and every other agency which had a voice and a will of its own were systematically surrounded, absorbed and reduced to silence.

When Germany had lost its freedom by this planned conspiracy, Hitler launched his legions on the series of conquests which nearly wrecked the continent of Europe and plunged mankind into the misery from which we are still suffering.

A similar enslavement of labor is the policy of Soviet Russia. No such thing as an independent labor union is tolerated. What are called unions are merely state-controlled armies of workmen regimented to obedience and subject to the iron discipline of the Communist government. Those who attempt opposition or even speculate out loud quickly disappear into concentration camps or are quietly "liquidated" by the all-powerful NKVD which can arrest, try men in secret and even execute

them without recourse to legal forms. It is estimated that the number of victims from all levels of society at present in Soviet labor camps reaches the appalling total of from twelve to fifteen million persons. They are slowly being worked to death behind a second iron curtain.

It is an error to imagine that Hitler invented labor battalions or concentration camps. Both existed in Soviet Russia from the earliest years of the Communist regime. Hitler imitated the iniquity but improved the technique and surpassed the barbarity.

These two historic examples demonstrate how brutal and inhuman men can become when they lose respect for the dignity of human personality and degrade immortal souls to the level of mere machines and handy tools to be used until they are worn out and then cast on the scrap pile.

and then cast on the scrap pile. It must never be forgotten that the loud claims of Communists to be the protector and champion of workingmen is only a smooth lie to cover up the new slavery and gain recruits for the Kremlin's worldwide campaign against Christianity and Democracy. One has only to examine the condition of workers in Russia and compare the known facts in that police-state to appreciate the liberty, the strength and the

progress of free labor in the United States of



Father Walsh

The Rev. Edmund A. Walsh, S.J., is Vice President of Georgetown University and Regent of its School of Foreign Service. He spent two years in Soviet Russia and has written several volumes on the Russian Revolution. He later spent a year in Germany examining the documents which revealed how Hitler gained control of Germany. Dr. Walsh has also resided in Iraq, Mexico and Japan. He has been twice appointed by President Truman to serve on special commissions for the study of governmental problems.

America.

Remembrance of Sam Gompers

N 1850 Sam Gompers was born in the poorest district in London. This writer, in company with Samuel Gompers in 1919, visited the little narrow street in the Whitechapel district in London where Sam looked for the house in which he was born. We could not find the old house; it had fallen down, but I could see in his eyes that tender feeling and the remembrances of his boyhood coming back to him in those povertystricken and shabby streets of London. This was in 1919 when we were on our way to Amsterdam as the representatives of the American Federation of Labor in our mission to endeavor to reestablish or bring back to life the International Federation of Trade Unions which had been disrupted and disbanded during World War I.

While we were in Amsterdam attending the sessions, Sam invited his father's sister, a very old little lady, and two other relatives to dinner in the Hotel Del-Europe. They could not speak English but Sam interpreted to me almost everything they said to him in Hebrew. My impression was that Sam was several years older than he had admitted because in those days of his birth there were no records kept of the births of the very poor people born in London. Sam's father was born and raised in Amsterdam, Holland, and was a cigar maker by trade. He emigrated from Holland to England, where Sam was born, and from England to New York. Sam Gompers was between 12 and 14 years old when he came to New York with his father.

In New York he served as an apprentice in a hand-making cigar factory. As the years went on, they tell me, he was one of the best at his trade.

I had dinner with Sam Gompers and his father in the home of Sam's sister in New York City. She, Sam's sister, and her husband ran a firstAs Workers Prepare to Celebrate Gompers'
Centennial, Human Side of Great Leader
Is Revealed by One Who Worked Beside Him

by DANIEL J. TOBIN



Samuel Gompers

class delicatessen store. I have had many good dinners in my lifetime but I don't think I enjoyed anything more than watching Sam playing with his father, then over 95 years of age, and blind. The father was guessing whose hands were over his eyes. After several guesses he finally

said: "It is my boy, Sammy!" The "boy Sammy" was then about 72. The human picture of that family and the love and reverence each of them had for one another impressed me greatly.

Sam was a member of the Elks. I had become a member in 1903. I think, at the time I became a member, I was the second or third member of the Trade Union Movement admitted into that organization. We went from Sam's sister's home to a meeting of the Elks Lodge in New York City which opened, at that time, about 10:30 on Sunday night. All the first-class actors of New York were present at that Elks meeting and I don't know that I ever saw a show comparable to the one put The greatest actor attending this wonderful meeting; I repeat, the greatest actor of them all and the most respected one of all was: Sam Gompers.

We had many, many pleasant evenings and gatherings together in my early days when I started out



"Gompers' old home had fallen down. In his eyes I could see a tender look."



"The father was guessing whose hands it was. 'It's my boy, Sammy!' he cried."

as President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. He advised me, counseled me and gave me "the lowdown" on what could happen unless I followed his advice. He very, very seldom voted for either myself or the Teamsters Union. He had a peculiar manner of repaying his friends. His philosophy was something like this-"Why be seriously disturbed about your friends? They will always be with you." "What I am trying to do," Sam would say, "is convert my cleanthinking enemies to my way of thinking." By those words "clean thinking enemies" he excluded extreme radicals, fire-eating socialists like Max Hayes, a printer; Malon Barnes, a cigar maker; Victor Berger, a socialist newspaper writer from Milwaukee, and Duncan MacDonald, a mine worker, and their kind.

Radicalism Defeated

In every convention we had a twoday discussion on the philosophy of socialism as expounded by Karl Marx, but Gompers and those who followed him in the Trade Union Movement overwhelmingly defeated the radical socialism of Malon Barnes and his kind. But it was interesting, educational and, to say the least, the Federation conventions were then not only inspiring but created a feeling within the average delegate to such an extent that when he returned home he fought for and expounded in every way the principles and ideologies of the American Federation.

I remember very well happenings in 1917. Gompers and myself were very close friends during the first days. The convention was being held in Buffalo. He appointed me as one of a committee of three to meet President Wilson at the railroad station and bring him to the platform. After the address of President Wilson, one of the greatest he

ever made, we brought President Wilson back to his railroad car. There were 50,000 men in uniform that day in November, 1917, guarding the life of President Woodrow Wilson, the guest and principal speaker before the convention of the American Federation of Labor. No. President of the United States had visited Buffalo since the assassination of President McKinley in August, 1901. I believe now, after all these years, that address by President Wilson was a masterpiece of literature which should be read by every American, by our children and our grandchildren.

Aggressive Action Needed

Sam thought a lot of me in those days because the Teamsters were coming to the front. He was sufficiently wise to know that he needed some aggressiveness in the machinery of the American Federation of Labor. At that convention I was a candidate for Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, which meant being a member of the Executive Council. Sam sent his friends around to tell me to withdraw; that I should not attempt to displace the honorable gentleman that held that position, John B. Lennon of Bloomington, Illinois, a custom tailor by In consultation with my trade. friends we decided to ignore Sam Gompers' request and during the days of the campaign all the power,



"I went to his room and advised him to mix in the lobby. He did, and won!

influence and machinery which Sam could control was directed against me because, in his judgment, I had no right to interfere with any member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

When the votes were counted I had beaten Sam's candidate by about two to one. It was the first time Sam's machine had been beaten in many, many years. The following night he did something which he very seldom did—he invited me and three of my very close pals to a dinner. Because of his graciousness and his attitude on that evening he made me like him in the many years which were to follow.

I proved my friendship to him afterwards in the Denver Convention in 1921. At this time Sam was getting old, so it was believed, and so it was insinuated and circulated by his enemies. There were four of the largest organizations against Sam for reelection. John L. Lewis was the candidate of the four organizations for Sam's place. They had separate and busy headquarters set up. Believe me, they were making many, many votes against Sam and in favor of John L. Lewis. I could not understand the position of John Lewis, with whom I was quite friendly, because he had been appointed and had been working for many years as an organizer under Sam Gompers. At this particular time, also, the miners were in serious trouble and John Lewis was the principal leader in the Miners Union. It was difficult to understand why he should want to leave the Miners Union which was struggling for its life and why he should want to displace the man who had really given him his first job outside of the mines. He was supported by the Carpenters, the Machinists and the Pressmen.

Those four large organizations were something that you could not just laugh off. There were many smaller organizations that had gone into the fold of the opposition to Gompers. At first I believed it was not serious but, as the days went on,

I found out that unless Sam Gompers came down among the delegates in the lobby of the hotel, mixed with them and defended his position, that he had no chance of being elected. I went to his room and so advised him. He agreed with my suggestions and his friends got busy at once. When the votes were counted Sam won by a large majority, I believe, by almost two to one.

It must be remembered that at the time this happened the Teamsters had only about 75,000 members (750 votes). Now the Teamsters, in conventions for several years past, have had 6,250 votes. The then-largest organizations in the Federation were the Miners and the Carpenters. The Machinists and the Pressmen, I believe, had memberships as large as the Teamsters.

The rejoicing over Sam Gompers' victory and election was, in my mind, never equaled in the history of the Federation.

John Lewis, with whom, I repeat, I was quite close, made the mistake of his life. If he had waited for a year or two he perhaps would have been elected President of the American Federation of Labor. But after the death of Gompers the members of the Executive Council decided on

William Green, who has held the office ever since the death of Sam. I think those who knew Sam will agree with me when I say that there never was any greater leader in the labor movement in this country, in Germany, in England or any other country than the man who was born 100 years ago in the slums of London and whose anniversary will be celebrated by the American Federation of Labor opening with a banquet on January 5, 1950, at the Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C. The only missing link to the chain which binds the men of labor together is that good old Sam will not be there instilling fire and courage and determination into those present.

Some of us, at least, believe that he still lives on in spirit and that spirit will be moving from table to table at the banquet, whispering words of hope into the ears and hearts of the men who have come after him. It is these men who are now endeavoring to carry the banner he held aloft for more than 50 years; the banner of real, clean, militant, trade unionism as exemplified and practiced by the Teamsters and the eight million members of the American Federation of Labor.

Utica Local Crusades for Safety



Above is one of two billboards owned by Local No. 182, Utica and Central New York. It is located on Seneca Turnpike (Route 5), going west from Utica and has Scotchlight paint which shows up brilliantly when caught in the glare of oncoming headlights. The local's other sign, situated on the opposite side of the turnpike, is similar and reveals the legend, "So they may live to play another day, DRIVE SAFELY."



Teamster Leadership Accepted by Industry

THE truck-leasing investigation of the Interstate Commerce Commission indicates that the trucking industry now regards the Teamsters Union as its real protector supplying the most effective leadership in promoting the welfare of the industry.

The Examiner's Report in the Interstate Commerce Commission investigation involving leasing practices of carriers has now found strong support for the Teamsters' position. The Examiner proposed to require that all carrier leases of individually-owned equipment be for periods of no less than 30 days, and that all drivers of such leased equipment be put on the carrier's payroll as employes. This brought howls from the large gypsy-carriers who do not own their own equipment but use gypsies on a trip-leasing basis to perform their "public service" operations.

Those who join with the Teamsters in supporting the Examiner's proposal have now had their inning. Replies to these objections were filed by many parties on December 1, 1949. Many responsible carriers, who own their equipment and take their obligations seriously, have indicated their full approval of the Teamsters' stand. One of these carriers has presented the matter so forcefully and well that we are quoting below from its reply.

One Business Speaks Forth

A. Arnold and Son Transfer and Storage Company of Louisville, Ky., is one of the oldest and most responsible carriers of household 'goods. From its Louisville headquarters, it conducts moving operations in some 34 states. It has been in the moving business since 1905 and purchased its first truck in 1908. It now operates five tractors, five trailers and four straight trucks. It has never had an accident, and attributes this to the fact that it has never leased a

Our Organization in the Forefront of the Fight to Protect the Legitimate Operator From Damage by the Trip-Leasing Gypsies

piece of equipment. It states that if any gypsy-operator can show a comparable safety record, the Arnold Company is willing to go out of business.

The Arnold Company, from its wealth of experience, strongly supports the Examiner's Report and the proposed restrictions on all carriers who trip-lease gypsies. Arnold points out that these licensed carriers merely try to shift the burden and risks of truck ownership to owner-operators. He further points out that the owneroperators, because they may have a monthly payment to meet on their equipment, "are helpless to protect themselves from exploitation by the carriers. . . . Fifty per cent of the owner-operators in the Chicago area alone have lost their equipment through foreclosure. . . . they have a ceiling zero bargaining power with the carriers.

"Radical Surgery" Needed

"Perhaps the evil and pernicious practices in connection with the leasing of equipment have become more evident and pronounced through the mushroom growth of leasing as a byproduct of the late war effort, but that is all the more reason why the cancer in its thus advanced stages requires even more radical surgery to save the life of the patient.

"It is the large carriers who lease most of the equipment from the little owner - operators rather than the small carriers. . . . He owns his own equipment. The large carrier will, however, have to buy equipment to replace all or that part of its fleet presently leased. And there's the rub! . . . With the small owner-operators constantly losing their equip-

ment through foreclosure and an inexhaustible revolving pool drawing in neophytes constantly, it is easy to see why these exploiters are so concerned about having their own legitimate costs of doing business shifted back upon their own shoulders. It is no wonder they blanch at the thought of their having to shoulder many of their own toughest problems in larger measure. . . . They will then no longer enjoy the illegitimate advantage that trip-leasing in particular affords them over other carriers through breaking down the rate structures in their efforts to grab business. They will then have to shoulder their own costs of doing business!

Little Operators 'Squeezed'

"The position of [gypsy-exploiters] in these proceedings reminds us of a paraphrase of Mr. Wimpy's invitation to a duck dinner: 'I want to go into the trucking business—you furnish the trucks—and drivers.'

Arnold further states that leasing is a reflection of the trend to national systems which has virtually eliminated such small independents as Arnold. "This widespread unregulated, unrestricted leasing is gradually leading up to where the larger companies are finally getting control and monopoly of the situation and gradually squeezing the independent operators right out of business."

The Advance Express Company and 16 other midwest carriers, supporting abolition of trip leasing, have intervened in this case because the American Trucking Associations failed in its promise at the Boston

(Continued on page 30)

Ohio Teamster Is Champ Driver

Local 964 Member Scores 296 Out of Possible 300 Points to Win National Roadeo Championship

To Harold Davis of Cleveland, Ohio, driver for Automobile Shippers, Incorporated, goes the honor of being the 1949 World Champion automobile transport driver.

The new champion was born in East Rochester, Ohio, October 22, 1926, and is a member of Local No. 964. The family moved to Minerva, Ohio, a few years later and Harold received his education in local schools, graduating from Minerva High in 1945. He is still single and makes his home with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Davis, Route No. 3, Minerva.

He entered the employ of Automobile Shippers, Incorporated, on October 27, 1947, and has been delivering new automobiles from the company's Cleveland and Detroit terminals to dealers in Ohio and Western Pennsylvania ever since.

The first rule of eligibility in becoming a roadeo contestant is that the driver must have driven a whole year without an accident prior to the contest. Harold easily passed this requisite by having driven 125,000 miles in 20 months without an accident. He has been awarded the National Safety Council One Year Safe driver Award for his accomplishment and will receive his Two Year Award in the near future.

Davis won the right to represent the company's Cleveland terminal in the National Automobile Transportters Association Northeastern Regional Roadeo, held at Buffalo, N. Y., last July 9, by winning a company elimination roadeo held at that terminal on June 12. He won second place in the Buffalo roadeo, thereby qualifying to compete in the national finals held in Detroit.

Now, competing in a truck roadeo is no easy task. Not only must the contestants have driven a year without an accident, but they must have a thorough knowledge of traffic rules



Harold Davis

and regulations, Interstate Commerce Commission rules and regulations, first aid, safety and operation. The driver also must have the skill necessary to handle his equipment in order to negotiate successfully the series of stiff competitive problems of the roadeo course. Well aware of the stiff competition that the finals with its highly coveted honors would bring, Harold spent many hours in study and practice to develop his knowledge and skill.

In winning the world championship with a grand total score of 296 points out of a possible 300, Davis came within one-fourth of a point of equalling the all-time high record score of 2961/4 posted by the 1948 world champion, Alfred Holderness. Holderness, a fellow driver working out of Automobile Shippers, Incorporated, Detroit terminal, was runner-up in this year's finals with a score of 293 points.

In addition to the trophies and other prizes which the winners received following the competition, Davis and Holderness were taken to Boston where, following the freight drivers' roadeo finals held in Boston Gardens on the night of October 22 (Harold's birthday), they gave a colorful exhibition of loading and unloading their automobile transports before a crowd of approximately 12,000 people. The event was televised by a Boston station and the program was carried over the Eastern network.

At the union meeting his fellow workers gave him a watch and Local Union No. 964 gave him a radio for his truck.

Distance Drivers Get a "Bouquet"

An unsolicited letter from a southern motorist to the business agent of Local No. 991, Mobile, Ala., pays high tribute to the Teamsters who drive "Big Berthas" in interstate hauls.

The letterwriter, J. C. Cullen, in his letter to Business Agent Morris Alpert, says that on a recent motor trip to Westfield, N. Y., from Mobile, he and his family "soon learned that the most courteous drivers on the road were the boys who drive the big tractors day and night over the long, lonesome highways of this fair country of ours."

Mr. Cullen also noted that where the "Big Berthas" stopped, there he found the best coffee and the best motels. "I had occasion," he says, "to meet and talk with several of the truckers who wore the Union lapel button. They were polite, cordial, and among the finest men I have met. . . . Just thought you might like to have my congratulations for the boys who wear the two horses' heads above the wheel. They are great."



General Executive Board Report

THE meeting was called to order by General President Daniel J. Tobin at 10:00 a. m. Present were all members of the General Executive Board except Vice President John P. McLaughlin and Vice President Edward F. Murphy. The General President informed the members of the Board that Vice Presidents McLaughlin and Murphy were unable to attend the meeting because of illness which had incapacitated them. Telegrams from Vice Presidents McLaughlin and Murphy were read expressing their regret at their inability to be present at this meeting. The General President informed the Board members that he would send telegrams to Vice Presidents McLaughlin and Murphy extending the best wishes of the Board members and expressing the hope that they will have a complete and speedy recovery from their illness.

At the Miami, Florida, 1949, meeting of the General Executive Board a committee consisting of Dave Beck, Chairman, Edward Crumbock, John T. O'Brien and Frank Brewster had been appointed to survey all matters connected with the new consolidated motor terminals being constructed in New York City and Newark, N. J. as a project of the Port of New York Authority. Vice President Dave Beck made a report on behalf of this committee. This report disclosed that a complete investigation was made by the committee embracing not only a physical inspection of the terminals but also the holding of several meetings, one of which was attended by all local unions affected in New Jersey and New York, so that the local unions could give expression to their opinions on the matter of terminal operations and recommend procedure felt necessary to further the interest of the local

Teamster Jurisdiction in New York, Newark Motor Terminals Affirmed; Numerous Other Important Decisions Reached at Meeting

unions, the joint councils involved and the International Organization. The committee report expressed the view that the type of work engaged in on the New York and Newark, N. J., terminals, which is to be performed by employes working directly for the Port of New York Authority is, without question, the same work as is now being done all over the United States and Canada under private enterprise by trucking companies and associates of trucking companies. The further conclusion was reached that this work was definitely under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and that all such work on docks and terminals associated with truck transportation, loading and unloading and sorting, should be performed by members in good standing with unions affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. The report concluded that in the unanimous opinion of the committee it is necessary that the International Brotherhood insist upon recognition of its jurisdiction in this field of work and insist that public agencies operating terminals meet the same requirements as to minimum wages, hours and working conditions of employment as the privately operated terminals.

The General President then suggested that he send a copy of this report, signed by the committee members, to the Port of New York Authority, with a covering letter stating that this report had been unanimously approved by the General Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. This suggestion was unanimously approved.

Vice President Dave Beck reported on his activities in connection with the transfer to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters of members of Federal Union No. 19822 who were engaged in warehouse work in New York. He stated that this Federal Union has been transferred to the International Brotherhood and suggested that the International should make a determination relative to the affiliation of this new local with Joint Council No. 16 of New York. Dave Kaplan stated that this local had been invited by Joint Council No. 16 to become affiliated with it. The General President suggested that a letter be written to Local Union No. 852 stating that it should affiliate with Joint Council No. 16 as soon as possible and at least within 30 days. This suggestion met with the unanimous approval of the Board.

Vice President Beck reported that the difficulty with the Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers International Union relative to the jurisdiction of Local Union 818 of New York had been satisfactorily settled.

The Board members discussed the matter of Vice President McLaughlin's illness. General Secretary-Treasurer English, pointing out that Vice President McLaughlin, although ill, still carries on his functions as a Vice President and calling attention to the fact that he would have been present at the meeting had not illness prevented his attendance, suggested that Vice President McLaughlin be tendered an amount of money equal to the amount he would have received if he had been

able to attend the present Executive Board meeting. This suggestion met with the approval of all members of the Board and the General President was authorized to make such a tender.

Frank Brewster, Einar O. Mohn and George Mock, comprising a committee previously appointed by Vice President Beck to gather facts pertinent to the Teamsters-Retail Clerks dispute and report same to the members of the General Executive Board, appeared before the Board.

After listening to the committee members and after considerable discussion it was decided that the International Executive Board. through the General President, look into the matter further for the purpose of considering, some time in the future, the advisability of drawing this jurisdictional controversy to the attention of the American Federation of Labor asking that the Federation make a decision by its Executive Council on this unnecessary misunderstanding. This request to be made provided that in the meantime no understanding or agreement can be reached by the representatives of the International Unions involved.

A committee from the Joint Council of New York headed by John O'Rourke, appeared before the General Executive Board on the subject matter of organization of warehouse workers.

Newly elected Congressman Jack Shelley from San Francisco, Calif., appeared to pay his respects to the General President, General Secretary-Treasurer and members of the Board. He expressed his deep appreciation and sincere thanks to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters for the excellent support it gave him in his recent campaign for election to the United States Congress.

Frank Tobin, previously selected by the Building Trustees to inquire into the selection of an architect for the contemplated new building of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, made a report in which he advised of his conversations with various architectural firms. After this report it was decided to have a meeting of the Building Trustees with the end in view of making a selection of an architect and thereafter reporting their decision in this matter to the Board. The meeting of the Building Trustees was held the following day and the Trustees decided on an architect. Their selection was reported to the Board and was unanimously approved.

The General President called to the attention of the Board communications received from Labor's League for Political Education. Action was deferred on those communications until the next meeting of the Board.

A letter received from Secretary of Labor Tobin addressed to General President Tobin was read to the Board. In this letter the Secretary of Labor had requested General President Tobin to serve as a member of a committee of which he. Secretary Tobin, was chosen as National Chairman for the purpose of raising money throughout the nation to help the American Heart Association's 1950 campaign. General President Tobin stated that he could not possibly serve on committees of this kind or others but that undoubtedly our people would help financially throughout the country and he advised the Board that he would answer Secretary of Labor Tobin to this effect on his return to his office.

A letter was received asking the General Executive Board to make a decision as to whether or not an individual can run for two offices in the regular election of the local union and permit his name to appear twice on the ballot.

The General Executive Board decided that an individual holding an office in a local union and his term of office expires, we will say, the following January and he desires to be a candidate for some other office his name cannot appear on the ballot for any executive board office in two places. For instance, if he is now a trustee and he desires to run for president or secretary-treasurer. then his name should not appear on the ballot twice. If, however, he is president and not representing the union as business agent on full salary, he could run for the position of business agent and be under full salary, so that if he was defeated as business agent he could be elected as president.

A letter written in the form of an appeal to the General President by Alex Litman of Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Notice to Local Secretaries

Your International magazine plans to install a new feature on "Teamsters in Sports," and it needs the assistance of all Local secretaries in helping to develop what undoubtedly will be a popular page.

Only way we can obtain necessary information and material regarding Teamsters' participation in various fields of sports is through the Local secretary. Here is what each Local secretary can do:

- 1. Check the membership of his Local to determine if any member has a unique or outstanding record in any form of sports endeavor.
- 2. If a likely candidate is found, write a brief letter, outlining the facts, to The International Teamster. Each letter will be analyzed, and the Teamster staff will request complete background information and photos wherever there are good story possibilities.



a former member of Local 485, in which he wants a decision on a certain matter between himself and the local union and the joint council was read. The subject matter was deferred until the next meeting of the General Executive Board in February, 1950.

A letter received from the President of the United Automobile Workers of America which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, was read. The General President stated he had answered this letter to Mr. Washburn and that in his letter to the Automobile Workers' representative he stated that he did not believe that the time was appropriate now for holding the suggested meeting between the Automobile Workers, A. F. L., and the Teamsters.

A request was made by Vice President Beck for some reimbursement to the Western Conference of Teamsters for moneys expended in their recent organizing campaign in the Western States during the past year. The question was discussed by the Board and it was proven to the satisfaction of the General Executive Board that undoubtedly this money requested had been expended legitimately in organizing purposes and a check was ordered forwarded to the Western Conference of Teamsters in the amount which the General Executive Board believed was expended purely for organizing purposes in behalf of the International Union. The motion to grant the request was adopted unanimously by the members of the General Executive Board.

There were many appeals before the General Executive Board from different parts of the country. In many instances those appeals were from the decisions of Joint Councils. The Board heard each case and went into all the facts and made decisions, in some instances sustaining the decisions and in other instances modifying the decisions. Copies of the decisions have been sent to the parties making the appeal to the General Executive Board.

What we should suggest now is that local unions and individuals try and abide by decisions made by the home local Boards, such as the Joint Council, etc. This does not, of course, say to anyone that they have not the right to appeal under our Constitution to the General Executive Board. What we are doing is endeavoring to have individuals and local unions reduce the number of appeals and endeavor to carry on without appealing every grievance where only a half dozen members may be involved. Always let it be understood that the Constitution grants to the local union and to the individual the right to appeal to the General Executive Board.

There were many conferences held in and between the sessions of the Board, especially with our several attorneys dealing with the situation in the recently signed up Ohio agreement which is exactly the same as the Central States agreement and which is a big improvement over the agreement existing in previous years, especially the increased wage granted by the employers.

The refusal of individual owners to recognize the agreement and the various law suits were discussed. The General President stated to the Board that he would do what he could to assist, consistent with the

provisions of the International Constitution and all state and Federal laws.

We also discussed several important situations before the Board and in private sessions with our representatives and attorneys from New Jersey. The subject matter mainly dealt with the misunderstandings and seeming unrest within Local Union 641.

The decisions we arrived at is a matter for the private files of the International Union.

There were very many other matters coming before the Board in its general discussions of the affairs surrounding the International which are not necessary to publish as the discussions were usually dealing with generalities pertaining to our organization throughout the nation.

Mr. William Lee of the Bakery Drivers of Chicago, who is also President of the Chicago Federation of Labor, appeared before the Board and gave us information and direction as to conditions surrounding the organization in Chicago and vicinity. He generally said that these conditions are in splendid shape.

The Board adjourned subject to the call of the General President. It is expected that another meeting of the Board will be held some time in the early months of 1950.

Respectfully submitted,

Daniel J. Tobin,

General President.

You Can't Always Go by a Name

Some unusual trade union names turn up in various parts of the world, the European Cooperation Administration reports, following communications from its staff of labor advisers overseas.

One of the most unusual list of names comes from the Greek mission where Alan Strachan, is chief of the labor and manpower division.

He reports that unions are both "organized labor" and "associations for the protection of specific professional persons." There are 1785 "union" organizations in Greece,

not all union in our sense, however.

Some of the names include the "Pan-Hellenic Union of War Stricken Professional Motorists"; the "Association of Ruined Bus Owners"; the "Union of Wronged Workers of Piraeus"; the "King Alexandria Motorists Confederation of Old Workers"; the "Council of Retired Lieutenant Generals"; the "Union of Retired Dancing Masters"; the "Union of Wronged and Misled Workers" (former Communists), and the "Union of Cobweb Sweepers of Patras."

Legislative Reforms Are Urged

REPEAL of the Taft-Hartley Act and of "all state legislation detrimental to the rights of organized workers" was called for in one of a dozen resolutions adopted at the annual National Conference on Labor Legislation in Washington, D. C., November 29-30.

Meeting for the sixteenth annual session, more than 200 attended the two-day session. Included were state commissioners of labor, state officials, and representatives of national and international labor unions and Government officials whose work affects the nation's labor force.

The Taft-Hartley repeal resolution, along with 11 others, was adopted in the final day's session following a study by committees on various aspects of labor legislation and state-Federal re Federal-state relations in the labor field.

Liberal Measures

Maurice J. Tobin, Secretary of Labor, in welcoming the delegates appealed to state officials for liberalized measures on the state level and closer cooperation between the state governments and the Federal agencies in the labor relations field.

Other speakers included Congressman-elect Jack Shelley of California; William Connolly, Chief of the Bureau of Labor Standards; and Paul Strachan, President of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped.

Resolutions were adopted on workmen's compensation, employment agencies, apprenticeship training, labor statistics, world labor standards, child labor, home work, labor education extension service, physically handicapped.

The work of the conference was incorporated in the reports from committees and in the resolutions adopted from the floor.

Saying that "foreign workers are not needed in the United States at this time," the committee on migraTaft-Hartley Repeal Tops List of Proposals

Made by National Conference on Labor

Relations; Other Improvements Recommended

tory labor recommended the "immediate discontinuance of the importation of foreign labor" and the imposition of penalties on employers bringing in workers illegally. This committee also asked that commission be named by the President to investigate the illegal entry of Mexican labor, known as "wetbacks," and their effect on work standards and the opportunities of U. S. workers. The migratory labor committee would also like to see more adequate appropriations for the U. S. Employment Service and registration with state labor departments of employers using imported

In general, the committee would like to see strengthened both state and Federal laws in the interest of greater protection of migratory workers who were said to be virtually without a state or a home.

Praising the 81st Congress for enactment of the new minimum wage law which increased from 40 cents to 75 cents an hour wages for work on interstate production, the conference called for further advances. A minimum of \$1 per hour with no exemptions was called for by the committee on wages and hours.

States Urged to Act

The committee further called on the several states as a "responsibility and a duty" to establish minimum safeguards for the millions of workers in the traditionally low-paid trade and service industries and other workers whom the Federal law does not cover." Equal pay for equal work by women was demanded by this committee also.

Liberalized benefits were called for both in committee reports and by formal resolution adopted by the conference. The committee on employment opportunities which made a detailed study of the job problem was "of the opinion that there is need for more adequate Federal standards of unemployment compensation with specific reference to extension of coverage . . . the extension of duration . . . the liberalization of the weekly benefit amount so as to more closely approximate at least 50 per cent of the weekly wage loss."

Disability Insurance

An over-all Federal disability insurance law was recommended also, and in event such a law is not soon forthcoming state laws should be adopted, said the committee.

Attention was directed by this committee to minority groups, handicapped workers and other special groups. The establishment of continuing committees of Government, management, labor and public groups at the state level and in the local communities will constitute an important step toward efforts to increase employment opportunities.

Following this report a formal resolution spelled out workmen's compensation reform needs asking that weekly maximum benefits for workmen's compensation be increased to at least \$40 per week.

State commissioners of labor were asked to accelerate progress in apprentice training through more active interest in labor-management efforts in training work.

While encouraging progress in in-(Continued on page 30)



FORECAS

Nation's Political, Economic and Social Leaders Give Outlook for the New Year



DEFENSE



By Louis Johnson, Secretary of Defense

1950 should be a year of peace. America should be stronger on land, on sea, and in the air than ever before in our peacetime history.

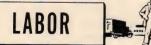
With a clearer concept of their re-



spective roles and missions, with more efficient and better equipment, under more thorough and intensive training, each service as a unit and together as a team will strive

to reach that pinnacle of preparedness that will discourage aggression and prevent war.

In 1950 the United States and its partners in America and in the North Atlantic area will work with all their hearts, and all their souls, and all their might for the peace and security of all mankind.



By Maurice J. Tobin Secretary of Labor

I am confident that the year 1950 will be a good year because of many important factors. We really started building for the future in the early

days of the New Deal and it has paid big dividends just this year in the form of a cushion provided to unemployed people in critical areas

through unemployment insurance benefits.

It was the farsighted objective of the New Deal to profit by the s a d experiences of economic depression and periods of severe



unemployment. The foundations were built on solid ground over the last 16 years to prevent a recurrence of the sad experience millions of our people had in the early '30's. Now we must look ahead and seek to improve and extend the benefits of unemployment insurance and social security to take care of these important problems as they may arise in the future.

It is anticipated that the total value of new construction to be erected in 1950 will equal the 1949 record of more than 19 billion dol-This will have an important effect on our economic status next

We came a long way this year, although we weren't successful in securing some of the progressive social and economic legislative program that is so necessary for the welfare of all of our people.

We did succeed in placing on the statute books a new wage and hour law calling for a minimum wage rate of 75 cents an hour. We did not get all we had hoped for in the way of extension of coverage, but we did take a forward step in guaranteeing stability for our whole economy in the new amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act which become effective January 25, 1950.

I am pleased that the immediate and beneficial effect of raising the minimum wage will be felt by some million and one-half workers. This will greatly aid in maintaining the individual worker's income and consumer purchasing power.

All of the American people, employers as well as the workers, the farmer and the professional people, will benefit from raising the minimum wage through the increase in purchasing power. And all of us know and realize that increased purchasing power, productivity and full employment adds up to economic stability for the country as a whole.

We are emerging from the readjustment period which we have been experiencing since the war ended. Today business finances are generally healthy and speculation is not serious. Consumer credit is not out of line with total volume.

In the future, we must be affirmative, positive and creative in the unceasing campaign to keep up our employment and productivity at a high level. We cannot afford to establish our national economic policy merely on a defensive basis against recession.

Full employment in this country means a sound purchasing power and the attaining of the true American objective of peace and prosperity for all of the people across the Nation.

BUSINESS



By Charles Sawyer, Secretary of Commerce

There is no doubt in my mind, except for reservations in reference to strikes, that production in the new year will remain at about the



same level as this past summer. No fundamental factors in the situation indicate a drastic change.

As far as wages are concerned, it would appear that there is little reason

for any change there.

As far as progts are concerned, during my (fact-finding) tour a great many small business men indicated that they were operating much closer to the break-even point than they were in 1948. It will, therefore, be rather difficult to prophesy—if I were inclined to prophesy, and I am not—what business will make in 1950.

Profits in 1950 will be down, but wages and production and prosperity should remain about the same.

POLITICS



By Joseph D. Keenan Director, Labor's League for Political Education

1950 is not just another election year but the election year that will decide whether Taft-Hartley will be repealed. Thanks to the efforts of AFL members at the polls in 1948 this Congress, in one session, passed more liberal legislation than had been passed in the previous ten years. But we were short 14 votes in the House and 5 votes in the

Senate of a majority necessary to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act.

We might as well be political real-

ists. There is little chance that the Taft-Hartley Act will be repealed until after the 1950 election . . . and then if we have elected a clear-cut majority of liberals to both Houses.



Our job will be harder in 1950 than it was in 1948. As we step up our operations, so do our enefies. Our membership can be prepared for the biggest anti-labor anti-liberal propaganda drive since the Liberty League was formed to fight the Wagner Act in the thirties. It will be up to every trade union member and officer to cut through the curtain of lies and scare words and then go to the polls on election day and vote in his own self-interest. This will usually mean voting against the candidates supported by the newspapers and radio commentators.

To help our friends and defeat our enemies costs us money as well as our votes. Local union funds and assessments can be used to help local and state candidates, to pay someone to check the registration of every member and otherwise get voters qualified and organized for political action. Your regular union papers can say anything they want about political candidates. There is no law against discussing politics at union meetings.

We will have some strong political allies in this next election. We have been making some interesting checks on Congressmen with certain farm and independent groups in Washington. In almost every case a man who has voted against small business has also been against the farmer and the union man. We have found our enemies and friends almost identical. If we all can keep our heads above the confusing propaganda, the farmer, the union

man and the small business man can make an invincible voting team.

Remember without 14 more liberal Representatives and 5 more liberal Senators, Taft-Hartley will not be repealed. Every vote counts this year. You can't be a good union member unless you are registered to vote.

HOUSING



By RAYMOND M. FOLEY,

Administrator,

Housing and Home Finance Agency

The sustaining or enlarging of housing production in 1950 will depend upon how the building industry gears its pricing of both rental



and sales housing. If the industry continues to avoid price increases and diligently strives to effect all possible means for further cost reduction the year ahead might well

break all volume records.

The great demand and need has been and will continue to be from the families in the middle and low income groups.

Housing production in 1950 also depends on the availability of materials and labor. In 1949 materials production was some 10 per cent lower than 1948 and there was no increase in construction labor. We unquestionably have the capacity to produce more housing in 1950 than in 1949, and we certainly have the need.

Our 1949 production is still less than we should do as an average. What was high in 1925 is less than adequate in 1949 or 1950.

Some of the programs provided under the Housing Act of 1949 can help production but the major effort must come from private industry.

Outlook for the new housing programs for 1950:

Housing research: Though in its



first year, should produce definite if hard-to-measure results in lowering costs, through work underway and through more widespread use of cost-saving methods already available.

Public housing: Estimated to add about 100,000 new starts beyond what would be achieved otherwise, restricted to a market well below that of private enterprise, right where more housing is most needed.

Farm housing: Farmers Home Administration estimates 13,000 repair and construction loans under the new program by June 30, 1950. Though important to rural areas, this program quantitatively will not be large in terms of overall 1950 volume.

Slum clearance and urban redevelopment: Approximately 175 cities have already indicated that they intend to participate in the program. Many of these cities will be engaged in 1950 in making the plans and surveys necessary to undertake slum clearance projects and in acquiring land for those projects. Others, already farther advanced in their preparations, will enter into actual work on project sites.

CONGRESS



By Andrew J. Biemiller, Congressman from Wisconsin

The Fair Deal should make further progress during the second session of the Congress. I think President Truman has outlined an excel-



lent legislative program for the welfare of all the American people. I expect to see the Senate pass the Administration social security bill which the House passed during

the first session. We should also get action in both houses on the middle-income housing bill which would

EXCLUSIVE FEATURE

Important events in politics, economics and legislation are destined for our nation in 1950. To get a picture of what course events are likely to take, "The International Teamster" asked some of the nation's top leaders for an exclusive forecast of probable trends in their respective fields of endeavor. Their opinions are given on these pages.

be a great boon to those whose incomes are from \$3,000 to \$8,000 a year.

The fight for civil rights will be renewed and there is no doubt that these bills will pass the House. Whether a Senate filibuster can be broken depends upon the determination of the members of that body.

Important health legislation should pass both houses during the forthcoming session. We can be certain that, in general, a liberal tone will prevail in all actions of the Congress.

EDUCATION



By Dr. George F. Zook, President, American Council on Education

Education must keep pace with rapidly developing social conditions. To do so in the ensuing year, we should have prompt congressional



action providing general financial support in order that children living in the less wealthy states may have educational opportunities approaching those now available in the

wealthier states. There should be Federal assistance also for school buildings and to enable poor but worthy students to attend college.

But as citizens we have even more important obligations to education at the state and local levels. The price of good schools is an intelligent and determined interest by the people of a given community in selecting school board members, supporting a progressive school administration and providing funds for modern school buildings and for competent teachers. I believe that there is ample evidence of widespread appreciation of these things and that we may look forward to their accomplishment in the ensuing year.

HEALTH



By Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, Surgeon General, P. H. S.

We come to the mid-point of the 20th Century with the greatest knowledge of the cause and cure of disease in the history of mankind.



In the first half of this century of science we have extended life expectancy at birth by more than half a generation.. We have succeeded in reducing the diseases of child-

hood and youth to that point where today almost one-third of our entire population is middle aged or older.

Fifty years ago, the infant scourges of diarrhea and enteritis claimed many thousands of babies each year. Today, these diseases are no longer among the major causes of death. A half century ago, smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid fever and malaria were real threats to every community of the land.

And as our people continue to live longer, the health conditions of an adult population become of increasing concern. The number of men and women who are attacked by heart disease, cancer, kidney disease and other chronic disorders grows constantly. These diseases must be prevented as far as possible, cured as far as possible and at very least their destroying effects must be delayed as far as possible. The pri-

mary health task in the years ahead is to make the same inroads on chronic diseases which already have been made on most of the communicable diseases. To keep our mature population as healthy and as productive as possible throughout their lives is the mid-century aim of medical science and public health.

PEACE



By Benjamin Cohen,
Assistant Secretary General,
United Nations

The year 1950 begins with lights and shadows more deeply etched upon the screen of international events. The light of hope arises out of



the fact that the areas of agreement among the nations are wider than before as demonstrated by the unanimous adoption of the plan for technical assistance to under-developed

areas. The shadows are cast by the freezing up of positions in the ideological controversy underway as a consequence of ballots taken at the recent General Assembly session.

Perhaps because of the greater clarification of issues, such as atomic energy and the promotion of peace and the very dynamic condition of the world today, the opponents show a new willingness to move forward in their search for understanding.



A Tough Trick

Finding a needle in a haystack is easy compared to delivering a magazine to a member with an unknown address. Spare your Union worry; when you move, notify your local secretary.

JC 43 Sponsors Memorial Ball

Detroit Teamsters Will Stage March of Dimes Fund-Raising Dance for the Third Year

On January 27, 1950, the Teamsters Joint Council No. 43, Detroit, Mich., will sponsor The Roosevelt Memorial Ball for the benefit of the

March of Dimes of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. In view of the success of the last Roosevelt Memorial Ball, conducted by the same group two years



J. R. Hoffa

ago, the Olympia Stadium, Detroit's largest indoor gathering place, has been reserved for the event. Tex Beneke's Orchestra has been engaged to play for dancing.

Nate S. Shapero, Chairman of the March of Dimes campaign in Wayne County, said, "I am delighted that the Teamsters Union has undertaken to conduct The Roosevelt Memorial Ball again this year. I know of no organization better equipped to make it a complete success."

A great display of enthusiasm was made at a dinner meeting on November 29, at which 600 representatives of the union gathered to discuss plans for the ball.

James R. Hoffa, President of Teamsters Joint Council, No. 43, and Chairman of The Roosevelt Memorial Ball, said, "I urge all members of the Teamsters Union to sell all the tickets they possibly can to make this event even greater than the last one. There is no better way of perpetuating the memory of a great friend of labor than to honor him with a birthday ball for the benefit of the cause that was nearest to his heart. Stricken with infantile paralysis in the prime of his life, Franklin D. Roosevelt knew and understood the disease as no one but a polio victim could. It was his earnest desire, in forming The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, that no child should be crippled by polio if funds gladly given by the people of his country could prevent it. Our community—yes, and even our own members—have been hit hard by polio during last summer's epidemic, and we are glad to fight back in this way."

Cyrus S. Ching, Federal Mediator, who was guest speaker at the Teamsters' dinner, commended them for undertaking such a large project for the benefit of infantile paralysis victims, and wished them every success in the venture.

1950 to be Boom Building Year

The year 1950 will be a boom period in construction with the record \$19 billion figure of 1949 being equaled this year, according to forecasts by Government construction experts.

Basing their estimates on incomplete figures for 1949 and plans for 1950, the Departments of Commerce and Labor issued a joint prediction near the end of the year saying that 1950 would be another record breaker.

The year will be another period of high level construction in housing with starts topping the 900,000 mark, which will be 37,000 less than the figure for 1949 and 31,000 less than 1948, which was another record year.

Under the new National Hospital Program there will be a sharp increase in institutional building.

Private construction will show definite decreases, Government statisticians say. Utility companies, except gas works, will build fewer new buildings or additions. Highway building will reach \$1,900,000,000 in 1950, it is predicted.





A.F. of L. on the Air

Oklahoma
Oklahoma City—KOCY 9 p.m.
Oregon
Fortland—KPOJ310 p.m.

Beginning January 2, the American Federation of Labor will sponson a crusading, nationwide radio program featuring liberal Commentator Frank Edwards. Check the listing below to determine time and station for your city. The AFL-sponsored programs are on Monday, Wednesday and Friday except in instances indicated in footnotes.

| in instances indicated in footnotes. | | Tormand—KTO3 |
|--|---|--|
| · | | Pennsylvania |
| Alabama | Maine | Pittsburgh—KQV310 p.m. |
| | | Altoona—WJSW 10 p.m. |
| Sylacauga—WFEB 9 p.m. | Portland—WMTW 10 p.m. | Huntingdon—WHUN 10 p.m. |
| Talladega—WHTB 9 p.m. | Biddeford—WIDE 10 p.m. | State College—WMAJ 10 p.m. |
| Mobile—WABB 9 p.m. | Augusta—WFAU 10 p.m. | Erie—WLEU 10 p.m. |
| Arkansas | Maryland | Pottsville—WPAM 10 p.m. |
| | | Shamokin—WISL 10 p.m. |
| Harrison—KHOZ 9 p.m. | Baltimore—WCBM310 p.m. | Lock Haven—WBPZ 10 p.m. |
| Little Rock—KXLR 9 p.m. | Massachusetts | Wilkes-Barre—WBAX 10 p.m. |
| Russellville—KXRJ 9 p.m. | | Philadelphia WID 310 p.m. |
| Stuttgart—KWAK 9 p.m. | Boston—WCBM310 p.m. | Philadelphia—WIP ³ 10 p.m. |
| California | Fitchburg—WEIM 10 p.m. | Rhode Island |
| | Holyoke—WHYN 10 p.m. | Providence—WEAN 10 p.m. |
| Sacramento—KXOA 10 p.m. | Lowell-Lawrence—WLLH 10 p.m. | Woonsocket—WWON 10 p.m. |
| San Diego—KGB 10 p.m. | New Bedford—WNBH 10 p.m. | |
| Los Angeles—KHJ310 p.m. | West Yarmouth—WOCB 10 p.m. | South Carolina |
| San Francisco—KFRC310 p.m. | Pittsfield—WBRK 10 p.m. | Charleston—WUSN 10 p.m. |
| Colorado | Worcester—WAAB 10 p.m. | Walterboro—WALD 10 p.m. |
| | | Columbia—WNOK 10 p.m. |
| Denver—KFEL 8 p.m. | Michigan | Chester—WGCD 10 p.m. |
| Pueblo—KCSJ 8 p.m. | Detroit—CKLW310 p.m. | Hartarilla WHCC 10 p.m. |
| Trinidad—KSFT 8 p.m. | Flint—WBBC510 p.m. | Hartsville—WHSC 10 p.m. |
| Connecticut | Grand Rapids—KBZY 9 p.m. | Newberry—WKDK 10 p.m. |
| | | Rock Hill—WRHI 10 p.m. |
| Bridgeport—WICC 10 p.m. | Minnesota | Sumter—WFIG 10 p.m. |
| Hartford—WONS 10 p.m. | Minneapolis-St. Paul—WLOL ³ 9 p.m. | Tennessee |
| New London—WNLC 10 p.m. | Duluth—WREX 9 p.m. | Greenville—WGRV 10 p.m. |
| Waterbury—WWCO 10 p.m. | Bemidiji—KBUN 9 p.m. | Greenville—WGRV 10 p.m. |
| Delaware | | Harriman—WHBT 9 p.m. |
| | Missouri | Morristown—WCRK 10 p.m. |
| Wilmington—WAMS 10 p.m. | St. Louis—KWK 3 9 p.m. | Memphis—WHBQ 9 p.m. |
| District of Columbia | Kansas City—WHB 3 9 p.m. | Dyersburg—WDSG 9 p.m. |
| | Jefferson City—KWOS 9 p.m. | Union City—WENK 9 p.m. |
| Washington—WOL ³ 10 p.m. | Lebanon—KLWT 9 p.m. | Nashville—WMAK 9 p.m. |
| Florida | Mexico—KXEO 9 p.m. | Columbia—WKRM 9 p.m. |
| Miami—WKAT 10 p.m. | | Fayetteville—WEKR 9 p.m. |
| | Nebraska | McMinnville—WMMT 9 p.m. |
| Georgia | Omaha—KBON 9 p.m. | Murfreesboro—WGNS 9 p.m. |
| Atlanta—WGST 10 p.m. | Lincoln—KLON 9 p.m. | Shelbyville—WHAL 9 p.m. |
| Covington—WMOC 10 p.m. | Fremont—KFGT 9 p.m. | Oak Ridge—WATO 10 p.m. |
| Griffin—WKEU 10 p.m. | | Knoxville—WKGN 10 p.m. |
| Newnan—WCOH 10 p.m. | New Hampshire | _ |
| rewnan—woon 10 p.m. | Manchester—WKBR 10 p.m. | Texas |
| Illinois | Claremont—WTSV 10 p.m. | Amarillo—KAMQ 9 p.m. |
| Chicago—WGN4 | Concord—WKXL 10 p.m. | Borger—KHUZ 9 p.m. |
| | | Pampa—KPDN 9 p.m. |
| Indiana | New Jersey | Perryton—KEYE 9 p.m. |
| Indianapolis—WIBC 3 9 p.m. | Atlantic City—WMID 10 p.m. | Dallas—WRR 9 p.m. |
| - | New York | Fort Worth—KFJZ 9 p.m. |
| Iowa | | Houston—KTHT 9 p.m. |
| Des Moines—KIOA 9 p.m. | New York City—WOR310 p.m. | Galveston—KLUF 9 p.m. |
| | Albany—WROW 10 p.m. | Huntsville—KSAM 9 p.m. |
| Kansas | Buffalo—WEBR 10 p.m. | |
| Topeka—KTOP 9 p.m. | Rochester—WVET 10 p.m. | Utah |
| 77 | Syracuse—WNDR 10 p.m. | Ogden—KLO 8 p.m. |
| Kentucky | North Carolina | Salt Lake City—KALL 8 p.m. |
| Louisville—WGRC 9 p.m. | North Carolina Durham—WSSB | |
| Lexington-Versailles — WVLK 9 p.m. | Durnam—WSSB 10 p.m. | Virginia Vir |
| Frankfort—WFKY 9 p.m. | Rateign—WRAL | Norfolk-Portsmouth—WSAP. 10 p.m. |
| Corbin—WCTT 10 p.m. | Elizabeth City—WCNC 10 p.m. | Dishmond WIFF 10 m |
| Middlesboro—WMIK 10 p.m. | - | Richmond—WLEE 10 p.m. |
| | Ohio | Richmond—WLEE 10 p.m. |
| Somerset—WSFC 9 n m | Ohio | Washington |
| Somerset—WSFC 9 p.m. | Ohio Cleveland—WHK310:30 p.m. | |
| Somerset—WSFC 9 p.m. Louisiana | Ohio Cleveland—WHK | Washington Seattle—KVI |
| Louisiana New Orleans—WNOE 9 p.m. | Ohio Cleveland—WHK | Washington Seattle—KVI310 p.m. West Virginia |
| Louisiana New Orleans—WNOE 9 p.m. | Ohio Cleveland—WHK .310:30 p.m. Columbus—WHKC .10 p.m. Dayton—WONE .10 p.m. Lima—WIMA .110 p.m. | Washington Seattle—KVI310 p.m. West Virginia Charleston—WTIP10 p.m. |
| Somerset—WSFC 9 p.m. Louisiana New Orleans—WNOE 9 p.m. | Ohio Cleveland—WHK 310:30 p.m. Columbus—WHKC 10 p.m. Dayton—WONE 10 p.m. Lima—WIMA 110 p.m. Marietta—WMOA 10 p.m. | Washington Seattle—KVI .310 p.m. West Virginia Charleston—WTIP .10 p.m. Clarksburg—WHAR .10 p.m. |
| Somerset—WSFC 9 p.m. Louisiana New Orleans—WNOE 9 p.m. Bogalusa—WIKC 9 p.m. | Ohio Cleveland—WHK 310:30 p.m. Columbus—WHKC 10 p.m. Dayton—WONE 10 p.m. Lima—WIMA 110 p.m. Marietta—WMOA 10 p.m. Sandusky—WLEC 10:30 p.m. | Washington Seattle—KVI310 p.m. West Virginia Charleston—WTIP10 p.m. |
| Somerset—WSFC 9 p.m. Louisiana New Orleans—WNOE 9 p.m. Bogalusa—WIKC 9 p.m. 1 Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday. | Ohio Cleveland—WHK 310:30 p.m. Columbus—WHKC 10 p.m. Dayton—WONE 10 p.m. Lima—WIMA 110 p.m. Marietta—WMOA 10 p.m. Sandusky—WLEC 10:30 p.m. Steubenville—WSTV 10 p.m. | Washington Seattle—KVI 310 p.m. West Virginia Charleston—WTIP 10 p.m. Clarksburg—WHAR 10 p.m. Elkins—WDNE 10 p.m. |
| Louisiana New Orleans—WNOE 9 p.m. Bogalusa—WIKC 9 p.m. 1 Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday. 2 Three nights per week. | Ohio Cleveland—WHK 310:30 p.m. Columbus—WHKC 10 p.m. Dayton—WONE 10 p.m. Lima—WIMA 110 p.m. Marietta—WMOA 10 p.m. Sandusky—WLEC 10:30 p.m. Steubenville—WSTV 10 p.m. Youngstown Youngstown | Washington Seattle—KVI 310 p.m. West Virginia Charleston—WTIP 10 p.m. Clarksburg—WHAR 10 p.m. Elkins—WDNE 10 p.m. Wisconsin |
| Somerset—WSFC 9 p.m. Louisiana New Orleans—WNOE 9 p.m. Bogalusa—WIKC 9 p.m. 1 Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday. 2 Three nights per week. 3 Five nights per week. | Ohio Cleveland—WHK 310:30 p.m. Columbus—WHKC 10 p.m. Dayton—WONE 10 p.m. Lima—WIMA 110 p.m. Marietta—WMOA 10 p.m. Sandusky—WLEC 10:30 p.m. Steubenville—WSTV 10 p.m. Youngstown (Warren)—WHHH 10 p.m. | Washington Seattle—KVI .310 p.m. West Virginia Charleston—WTIP 10 p.m. Clarksburg—WHAR 10 p.m. Elkins—WDNE 10 p.m. Wisconsin Wiscon—KWOW 9 p.m. |
| Louisiana New Orleans—WNOE 9 p.m. Bogalusa—WIKC 9 p.m. 1 Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday. 2 Three nights per week. | Ohio Cleveland—WHK 310:30 p.m. Columbus—WHKC 10 p.m. Dayton—WONE 10 p.m. Lima—WIMA 110 p.m. Marietta—WMOA 10 p.m. Sandusky—WLEC 10:30 p.m. Steubenville—WSTV 10 p.m. Youngstown Youngstown | Washington Seattle—KVI 310 p.m. West Virginia Charleston—WTIP 10 p.m. Clarksburg—WHAR 10 p.m. Elkins—WDNE 10 p.m. Wisconsin |

Lobbying Is Big Business

Pressuring Congress for legislation is big business in Washington. There have been many articles written as well as many books, but none tells the story quite so well as the cold figures of the money spent.

Under present statutes lobbyists attempting to influence Congress must register and report the names of companies, associations or groups represented and the amounts expended.

We don't expect to see the whole story appear in the public record, but the story as told in the figures reported indicates that lobbying is hardly child's play.

In the last session of Congress the record shows that more than \$6 million were spent. And this does not include money spent in newspapers, magazines, on the radio and television to influence legislation.

Here are some of the big spenders: The American Medical Association, \$1,225,028 to fight national health insurance; Committee for Constitutional Government, \$443,756; National Association of Electric Companies, a major utility lobby, \$305,751; the Townsend Plan, \$285,371; Association of American Railroads, \$135,671; National Association of Real Estate Boards, \$11,172; and the related National Association of Home Builders, \$59,619.

These are merely some of the larger spenders—and they will all probably be back in the present session at the same stand trying to pressure Congress on their pet schemes.

A Practical Lesson

The utter impracticability of the Taft-Hartley Act was never better demonstrated than it was recently when the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and the Associated General Contractors of America virtually joined forces to seek certain exemptions from the

act. Each made appeals to the National Labor Relations Board.

Builders and unions in the building trades warned Congress when the Taft-Hartley bill was under discussion that it would be impractical to apply the measure in the construction industry. These warnings from both management and labor have come to reality in the past few months.

Both labor and management recognize that effective collective bargaining in the building industry is not only useful, but absolutely essential if we are to have any kind of stability in this important segment of our economy.

Evidence has been presented to the Board to the effect that there must be union recognition in order to have construction stability and progress. The next step is to show Congress that the Taft-Hartley Act is not only bad for the building industry but for all industry and labor in America.

Improving Labor Education

The American Federation of Labor convention at St. Paul took an important though little noticed step which we predict will pay great dividends in labor progress in the years to come.

The convention voted to establish within the Federation a Department of Education. This would bring into closer working relations and service the functions of the Workers' Education Bureau which for more than a quarter of a century has been doing a most useful job for AFL affiliates.

Last year the grant to the bureau was generously increased, but it was felt by a committee which made a special study of the problem, as well as by the Executive Council and by the convention, that the problem of workers' education deserved a department of its own.

We look forward to the integration of the educational functions in the Federation, for we are certain that the new program will prove useful and productive to every union in the American Federation of Labor.



Shocking Figures

The Joint Committee on the Economic Report issued through one of its subcommittees some shocking figures on incomes in America. It is hardly necessary to comment on the meaning of the figures—the figures speak for themselves in depressingly eloquent terms.

The Bureau of the Census estimates that there are 38.5 million families in the United States, and some 8,000,000 single individuals not in families. Here is how the income was distributed in 1938, says the report:

—9,600,000 or more than 25 per cent (one out of every four families) received incomes of less than \$2,000 per year. And four million families got less than \$1,000 per year.

-7,900,000 families or more than one out of five got between \$2,000 and \$3,000 a year.

—another eight million families got between \$3,000 and \$4,000 a year. These two brackets account for the largest groupings. A total of approximately 16 million families got between \$2,000 and \$4,000 per year.

—approximately 13 per cent or five million families got between \$4,000 and \$5,000 and a little over 8 per cent or 3,100,000 families got between \$5,000 and \$6,000.

—percentages for other brackets show 4.7 per cent getting under \$7,000; 2.8 per cent getting under \$8,000 .8 of 1 per cent getting under \$10,000, and all over \$10,000 constituting less than 3 per cent.

These figures should be studied and pondered. Think of it! 45.7 per cent of the families, that is practically 46 out of every 100 families, get less than \$3,000 a year. What this means in terms of purchasing power, standard of living and opportunity is apparent. And yet there are those who still try to keep the working people's wages down!

A Crusader Passes

The death of I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the AFL's Union Label Trades Department, marks the passing of a crusader in a field of great importance to the labor movement.

For many years "Dick" Ornburn, as he was popularly known, has made the promotion of the union label a crusade.

His conception and carrying forward the Union Industries Show marked a new step in the field of promoting wider use of the trade union mark of distinction, the label. It is no exaggeration to say that hard work incident to the affairs of his department and in preparation of the 1950 show scheduled for this spring hastened his death.

A better understanding of the union label and its significance by employer, his fellow trade unionists and by the public is a monument to a useful life spent in the service of his brother workmen.

Studying the School Problem

Labor is participating in a study of the schools being made in the state of Connecticut. The citizens of that state are organizing school-community groups to look into the educational progress being made in Connecticut.

Teachers, members of school boards, labor representatives, civic leaders, veterans, religious groups, and parent associations are taking an inventory of the general school situation to see what is wrong—or what is right—and what if anything should be done to improve the general situation.

An appropriation of \$100,000 has been made to defray the costs of the state-wide survey which is scheduled to be completed by the end of the present school year. This survey is more of a local "look-see" and "ask-questions" sort of examination.

The schools are a great responsibility and we hope that Connecticut's example will blaze a path which other states will take in an effort to improve American education.

Winter Safety

Safety in winter driving—in driving at all times, for that matter—has been stressed so frequently by "The International Teamster" that we fear that our members may become immune to any further suggestions or advice.

This is the winter season and while the weather has been unseasonably warm in some sections, a word of caution on winter driving is not amiss. Snow and ice are treacherous for truck drivers, especially in the northern latitude, and rainy and wet streets and roads in the South.

All truck drivers should be careful, at all times, but particularly in the winter months of dangerous streets and decreased visibility. Truck drivers should remember that drivers of passenger cars may not be as skilled as they should be in winter driving and this fact calls for extra caution.

The old slogan that safety is no accident applies with particular force in the winter months.

Anti-Red Federation Is Founded

LONDON — The new International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) representing nearly 50 million organized workers throughout the non-Communist world, is now in being and has actively begun its work for social and economic progress against Communist disruption and sabotage of the free trade union movement in countries outside the Iron Curtain.

The American Federation of Labor played a leading role in the planning and founding of the new confederation which was set up to take the place of the ill-fated World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) formed four years ago. The WFTU has been reduced to a Communist-dominated "rump," organization dominated by Cominform leaders in their cold war on free trade unions everywhere.

Founded in December

Following months of preparation, the new confederation was formally inaugurated on December 7, in a world conference which met at County Hall, London. The world conference had convened on November 28 and was attended by more than 250 delegates, advisers and observers, representing 53 countries. Most of the existing international trade union secretariats were represented at the meeting.

The AFL delegates played an active part in the organization work of the new confederation. President William Green led a 10-man delegation to the conference. Other delegates from the AFL who attended the sessions included Secretary-Treasurer George Meany; Vice President Matthew Woll (Photo Engravers); George M. Harrison (Railway Clerks); David Dubinsky (International Ladies' Garment Workers); William C. Doherty (Letter Carriers), and Charles J. McGowan (Boilermakers). The delegation also

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions Established to Fight Communist Forces in Countries Outside Iron Curtain

By Special Correspondent

included AFL European and international representatives Irving Brown, George P. Delaney and Henry Rutz. Jay Lovestone was adviser to the delegation.

Walter P. Reuther of the United Automobile Workers and Allan Haywood, in charge of organization, headed a delegation from the Congress of Industrial Organization.

Both the AFL and CIO worked in close harmony in the work of the conference and were in accord on all matters, President Green reported at the close of the sessions.

A record of accomplishment was made here in the first world meeting of free trade unions. The delegates achieved the following:

- 1. Organized the first world anti-Communist confederation of free trade unions.
- 2. Adopted a constitution with a 15-point dynamic social and economic program.
- 3. Elected Paul Finet of Belgium president, and J. H. Oldenbroek of the Netherlands as general secretary.
- 4. Established an executive board of 20 and a seven-man subcommittee for emergency matters.
- 5. Selected Brussels as the world headquarters of the organization.
- 6. Held the first formal congress or all-world meeting of the newly formed organization.
- 7. Heard addresses attacking Communism and reviewing the social and economic aims of free trade unions by AFL President William Green, International Representative Irving Brown and other leaders.
- 8. Went on record strongly for free trade unionism beyond the dom-

ination of the companies, the state or of political parties.

- 9. Adopted social and economic demands leading toward a general raising of wage and living standards.
- 10. Adopted a political declaration supporting the United Nations and calling for end of veto abuse.
- 11. Set 1951 as the next period for convening the world congress.

The decision to hold the London conference was made at a preparatory meeting held in Geneva, Switzerland, on June 25-26 at which Secretary-Treasurer George Meany was the principal AFL delegate. That conference nominated a preparatory committee to draft a constitution and program and to convene a full scale world meeting of trade union representatives, which would have for its purpose the establishment of the new confederation.

The meetings convened in London on November 28 and the organization work occupied the time until the adoption of the constitution on December 7. Following approval of the constitution, the new confederation then being formally established met in a three-day first session and took action on a number of matters getting its program planned and under way.

Welcoming Address Given

The London County Hall where the meetings were held is the headquarters of the local government for the British capital. The conference opened under the chairmanship of Paul Finet, secretary of the Belgian General Confederation of Labor. He had been chairman of the Geneva





ABOVE—Secretary-Treasurer George Meany and President William Green of the American Federation of Labor on shipboard en route to London to attend the world meeting of free trade union delegates. Fifty-three nations were represented.



THE AFL DELEGATION—Front row (left to right)—Matthew Woll (Photo Engravers) and William C. Doherty (Letter Carriers), vice presidents and President William Green. Second row—a CIO delegate, Charles J. McGowan (Boilermakers), George M. Harrison (Railway Clerks), and David Dubinsky (International Ladies' Garment Workers).



PRESIDENT PRESIDES—J. W. Bowen, chairman of the London County Council, gives address of welcome to world delegates. Paul Finet, named ICFTU president, is at his left. The confederation represents 50 million unionists.



The London County Hall where 250 delegates from 53 countries met to form new Anti-Communist trade union agency.

conference and of the preparatory committee and was later elected first president of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Speeches of welcome were given to the conference by H. L. Bullock, chairman of the general council of the British Trade Union Congress, an 8,000,000-member organization; J. W. Bowen, chairman of the London County Council, and George Isaacs, British Minister of Labor and National Service.

Following the speeches of welcome the question of participation by the Christian trade union centers arose and aroused some controversy. On the initiative of an American delegate, David Dubinsky, it was agreed that the credentials committee should consider the matter. The conference adopted that committee's recommendation that the centers should be invited to attend on the understanding that they accept and give effect to the principle of a single trade union international before the ICFTU holds its second congress in 1951.

Finet Speaks at Opening

The chairman, Paul Finet, in his opening speech, referred to the collapse of the World Federation of Trade Unions and the course it had followed as a result of Soviet domination. Finet said:

"The WFTU affirmed the principle of complete democracy within the unions. But in the countries comprised in the U.S.S.R. and in the 'People's Democracies,' the action of the unions is limited to carrying out orders issued by the government. . . . the final weapon of the workers in these countries is no longer the strike, with its many sacrifices, proudly endured, it is 'Stakhanovism' and that false emulation which can only exalt the strong at the expense of the weak.

Arthur Deakin of the British Trades Union Congress introduced the draft constitution of the new confederation. He ruled out the possibility of cooperation with the comany union of the state "stooge" type

of organization and stressed the need for complete trade union independence — independent of employers, political parties or governments.

On the important question of special and economic demands, Irving Brown, overseas representative of the AFL, reported. He reviewed the world situation and said that nations were still confronted with many serious problems, chief of which were: economic reconstruction, production expansion, development of new markets, increase of living standards, elimination of unemployment, and the overcoming of forces aimed at economic disruption.

Green Gives AFL Stand

In connection with this discussion President Green gave a full-scale statement of the AFL position. He referred to attacks on the American economy and said that the U. S. had been made a "particular target of vile abuse." He belittled the talk of a depression existing in the United States and said that "if any depression exists, it is in Russia and its Cominform which have for years been falsely prophesying and feverishly promising their gullible followers that American economy is about to collapse. . . ."

Green paid a tribute to the American taxpayer for the contribution which he is making toward European recovery efforts and said, "We do not ask for thanks or crave gratitude. . . . We know there can be no free America in a world steeped in poverty and groaning under the yoke of totalitarian tyranny, whether it be Communist, Nazi, Fascist, Falangist, or any other type."

The conference received from its constitution committee on December 5 the draft recommendation and in two days of discussion and debate forged the final document, thereby creating the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The constitution cites 15 aims of the ICFTU, including the defense of free trade unions against campaigns aimed at restriction of their rights or at infiltration and subjugation by totalitarian or other anti-labor

It provides for assistance toward trade union organization in underdeveloped countries and for economic assistance to those countries in order to advance their progress.

Procedurally the constitution in defining membership qualification says only bona fide trade union centers are eligible for affiliation. The congress or all-world meeting is the supreme authority and will meet every two years. A General Council will meet in the years between the congresses to transact ordinary business. An executive board of 20 members, nominated on a regional basis, will meet twice a year and a subcommittee of seven will deal with questions of urgency or importance which may arise between sessions of the executive board.

Officers Are Named

When the first formal congress opened, it named Finet as president and elected seven vice presidents including President William Green, who was selected member of the executive board for North America. George Meany and Irving Brown were named alternates. Other North American members are Philip Murray, Pat Conroy and Percy Bengough.

On the motion of George Meany of the AFL and Arthur Deakin of the United Kingdom, J. H. Oldenbroek, 52-year-old secretary of the International Transport Workers' Federation, was named general secretary for a three-year term. Oldenbroek, one of the most famous of international trade unionists, has served on the governing body of the International Labor Organization for a number of years. Brussels, Belgium, was selected as world head-quarters.

Important among resolutions adopted was one denouncing dictatorships and the oppression of free trade unionism. Particular reference was made to totalitarian conditions in certain countries in Latin America, notably Peru, Venezuela, Santo



Domingo, Nicaragua, and the Argentine.

Among its final acts was the adoption of a manifesto drafted by the committee on economic and social demands, on which AFL Vice President Matthew Woll served. The manifesto began:

"Bread: economic security and social justice for all!

"Freedom: through economic and political democracy!

"Peace: with liberty, justice and dignity for all!"

Call to Fight Tyranny

The document called for workers of all countries to join in the new confederation with these aims and to achieve a world in which people are free from the tyranny of Communism, Fascism, Falangism, and any other form of totalitarianism.

A detailed declaration on economic and social demands was adopted as well as a declaration in the political field expressing support of the ICFTU for the United Nations and regional defense arrangements to implement the world peace agency. It demanded the end of the abuse of the veto in UN and ICFTU claimed the right of participation in all bodies concerned with social and economic cooperation such as the Economic and Social Council, the ILO, Food and Agricultural Organization, World Health Organization and other UN agencies.

To the Workers—Rights!

As a long-term objective, Congress declared its intention to work for a guaranteed annual wage, and for a guaranteed weekly wage as a first step in that direction. It reaffirmed the right of workers for social security, and for adult education. It denounced child labor and called for its abolition everywhere.

"Let us establish the rights of free workers in all lands," the declaration concluded, "and give full reality to the watchwords Bread, Peace, and Freedom! If we stand together no power on earth can withstand our triumphant progress!"





INDIA DELEGATES—(left to right) Dr. Moitroyee Bose, G. G. Meht, and Miss Mani Ben Kara attended the London Session November 28-December 9.

RIGHT — The three delegates representing Sweden at London. Left to right—Valter Aman, Harald Adamsson, and Folke Kyling. Nearly 50 million trade unionists from free countries were represented at London.



Veteran Teamster Honored in Capital

Two brothers represent a total of 75 years of staunch unionism in the Love family, both of which are members of Local 33 in Washington, D. C.

Charles Henry Love, about 73, was recently honored by his employers, Holmes & Sons Bakery, in





Lee Love

C. H. Lov

Washington, with a party as he passed 40 years of service with the company. Also at the party was his brother, Lee Love, who is only five years behind his brother in service with 35 years' employment at the same plant and as a member in good standing of Local 33.

More than 200 attended the party given at the plant of the only homedelivery bakery in Washington. At the party it was brought out that when Charles Henry Love began delivering bread and cake products in the area, he drove a horse and wagon. Later on he and his brother "graduated" to motor trucks.

Charles Henry has been a member of the board of trustees of Local 33 for the past 35 years and is considered one of the "deans" of the Local.



Only way we can find out your new address is through your help. You'll be doing your Union a favor by notifying your local secretary promptly.

Legislative Reforms Are Urged

(Continued from page 18)

mendations.

dustrial health and safety was noted by the committee of the conference assigned to study these topics, much work remains to be done, the group said in its report, which was adopted by the national conference.

Each state not having a basic safety statute should enact one, the committee said. Trained safety and inspection personnel and state collection and analysis of accident data are other aides to better safety programs in the states, reported the committee.

A strong report on child labor, adopted by the conference, set up standards of minimums for legislation in this field by the states. Chief among these standards included coverage—for all children except farm children working on their home farm—minimum age level and hours of work. A 16-year minimum for work during school hours and a 14-year minimum for out-of-school

Saves Car But Gets No Thanks

Joseph Gibson, a veteran member of Local No. 100, Cincinnati, and long a driver for a paper com-

work hours were adopted as recom-

by the conference in a resolution

which called such toil a "continuing

threat to the health and welfare of

such (home) workers and tends to

undermine basic wage rates, maxi-

mum hours of work and child-labor

standards for wage-earners in general." The conference in adopting

the resolution said it looked for "the ultimate elimination of this unde-

sirable method of production." The

conference asked for authority vest-

ed in the wage-hour Administrator

to regulate, restrict and if neces-

sary to prohibit this type of work.

Industrial home work was rapped



J. Gibson

pany in that city, risked his skin recently to save a blazing car and didn't get so much as a "thank you" from the owner. However, Brother Gibson's prompt action was noted by a

passerby, who took the trouble to write Local No. 100 about it.

Joe, who has been a member of the local since 1918, was having dinner in a Cincinnati restaurant when he spotted smoke coming from a parked car up the street. He dashed out to his truck, grabbed a fire extinguisher and succeeded in smothering the fire. An explosion would have had costly results, as the car was in a factory area.

The passerby who noted Joe's meritorious action wrote Local No. 100: "The owner of the car didn't even thank him. I call this story 'The Ungrateful Motorist.'"

Industry Accepts Our Leadership

(Continued from page 13)

convention to apprise the Commission that there was a divergence of opinion at the convention and that many carriers support the Examiner's proposal to abolish trip-leasing. The continuance of trip-leasing is an inducement for gypsies to enter the field and become, substantially, forhire carriers. Their operations reflect upon the whole industry.

These 17 companies circularized 1,005 Class I common carriers of general commodities on trip-leasing, who voted against it 226 to 85.

From the foregoing it is evident that the pioneering work of the Teamsters Union in correcting the long-standing abuses in the trucking industry is the rallying ground for all the decent elements in the trucking field to follow the courageous and constructive leadership of the Teamsters Union.

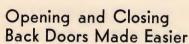
Unit Heats in Winter And Cools in Summer

A cargo heater in the winter and a cooling unit in the summer—that is the claim made for a new trailer device on the market.

According to the manufacturer, the new heater is rated at 60,000 b.t.u. at a 150-degree differential. This, it is claimed, is ample to heat any conventional type trailer and give full protection to the load. Water is used at the heat source, with hot air being transmitted through the trailer by two eight-inch fans.

The manufacturer says there is no fire hazard and that the unit requires a minimum of maintenance. The heater is controlled by a switch in the tractor cab. A thermostat can be incorporated into the system.

Conversion of the heater into a cooling unit for summer use is made by a modification to the normal installation. A bunker wall is placed in front of the heater, with ice or dry ice being placed in the compartment formed by the bunker wall. A vertical duct enables the incoming air to pass through the chilled area.



A device designed to make opening and closing of delivery truck doors easier now is on the market.

The new-type combination door check and hold back for overhead installation on rear doors of light delivery trucks holds the door steady when it is swung back and also locks it automatically when given a slight push with the elbow or body.

After it is moved less than a foot, it automatically slams shut.

Stop Light Unit Flashes Warning Every Second



A warning is flashed 60 times a minute by a giant new armored stop light made of heavy steel plate which encloses the reflecting lens. The flashing begins the second brake pressure is applied.

A dash switch enables the driver to continue flashing the stop light even after the vehicle has halted. The stop light unit is a foot long and three inches high. Unusual ruggedness for heavy duty is claimed by the manufacturer.



Cargo Holder Protects Closed-Body Loads

Shifting or falling of loads is prevented by a new cargo holder designed for all types of closed-body trucks and trailers. The unit can be applied to any load quickly and easily, locking the load in place.

Application is made by means of an expansion locking handle and positive spring lock. The rubber "feet" grip the side walls securely, but will not cause injury to any type of interior lining used in closed body construction, the maker claims.

Directional Signal Outfit Is Offered

A new truck directional signal, meeting all SAE and state requirements for Class A signals, consists of two lamps with red lenses for the rear; two lamps with amber lenses for the front; positive finger-tip control switch unit; flasher and all hardware necessary for complete installation. It is made of bonderized steel and is finished in black baked enamel. The silverplated reflector is sealed against moisture and dust.

Magnet Features High Tension Timing Light

A feature of a new high tension timing light is a magnet which holds the light in place on the fender while the engine runs and prevents the light from falling and breaking while the mechanic is making distributor point adjustments. The oil and grease-proof tenite housing and silverdomed reflector will not become brittle or crack at low temperatures. A removable neon bulb is used, and the product is said to be shockproof.

Small Heater Unit Is Easily Installed

A new truck heater recently introduced measures only eight inches in width, eight and a quarter inches in depth and seven and a half inches in height. Flush mounting back design and hold drilling templates furnished with the unit makes installation a fast one-man job.

The full three-inch-thick square core is protected by a grill to guard against damage from tools and other heavy items. The core is mounted horizontally at the bottom to assure maximum flow of water at low speeds.

Better Screw Action Feature of New Jack

New 25-ton capacity governor - controlled jacks, with an improved screw action, are offered by a Pittsburgh manufacturer. The screw action has a positive stop at the base of the jacks which is said to prevent over-extension. A bronze key way keeps jacks from twisting out from under loads. Each stroke of the raise is firmly held by a triple-paul clutch, and the governor controls lowering speeds. The jacks are furnished in heights from 26 to 36 inches and with raises from 13½ to 23½ inches.

New-Style Tire Chain Has Separate Links



Departing from the conventional tire chain, a manufacturer has introduced a skid chain consisting of nine metal links which can be separated one from the other by a twist of any link. Together, the links make a chain long enough to fit the largest tires, according to the maker.

Two lugs are furnished with each chain. The lugs are inserted between the tires and the tire rim. The chain is hooked to the lugs when needed, affording slip protection in mud as well as snow and ice, the manufacturer adds. All parts of unit are said to be rust-proof.

Relax WITH US

Proper Exit

"What happened after you were thrown out of the side exit of the movie on your face?"

"I told the fellow I belonged to a very important family."

"And then?"

"He begged my pardon, asked me in again and threw me out of the front

Getting His Money's Worth

Sandy had been rescued from a watery grave by the local boatman and now stood dripping on the bank of the river.

Said Sandy: "I would gie ye a shillin' but I've only got a two shillin' piece on me!"

"Well, we'll soon square that," remarked the boatman. "Just jump in again!"

Some Beach

The Arab met an American tourist clad only in bathing trunks, plodding through the Sahara.

"Where are you going, effendi?" asked

"For a swim," the American answered. "A swim!" echoed the Arab in astonishment. "But the ocean is a thousand miles

from here.' "A thousand miles!" gasped the American tourist. "Gee, this is sure some beach!"

Just in Case

The old lady passing the insane asylum stopped an approaching inmate and said: "Can you tell me the time?"

The cloistered brother took out a foot rule, then got out a slide rule and a compass and a T-square. After fiddling with them for about five minutes he said, "It's just four o'clock."

"Wonderful," says the nice old lady, "but what do you do if it's raining, and you can't measure the shadow?"

"Oh," shrugged the inmate, "in that case, I have to look at my watch."

You're Telling Him!

Jones: "How do you spend your income?"

Smith: "About 30 per cent for shelter, 30 per cent for clothing, 40 per cent for food and 20 per cent for amusement."

Jones: "But that adds up to 120 per

Smith: "And don't I know it!"

What—No Pepper?

Phil: "So you're a salesman! What do you sell?"

Bill: "Salt."

Phil: "I'm a salt seller, too. Shake."

Over 21

Professor: "How old would a person born in 1894 be now?"

Student: "Man or woman?"

Really

"Nope," observed the Oldest Inhabitant, "folks round these parts don't try to labor very much. Matter o' fact, I think the laziest man in the state lives right here in this village—name's Will Knott.
"Will Knott?" a listener repeated.

"Yep," replied the O. I. "He's so lazy, he never writes out his name in fulljust signs hisself 'Won't'!"

Battle

The tall, dignified man joined the crowd in front of a bargain counter, in an attempt to get a very special pair of hose for his wife. He inched his way patiently, but was buffeted here and there by the women, and made no progress.

Suddenly he lowered his head, stretched out his arms, and barged through the crowd.

"Can't you act like a gentleman?" inquired a cold feminine voice at his elbow.

"I've been acting like a gentleman for the past hour," replied the man, still charging forward. "From now on I'm going to act like a lady."

Delivery

Two brothers, one a famous baseball pitcher, the other a minister, met after a long separation. Some time was spent in exchange of reminiscences.

Finally the minister said, "How is it, Bill-I spent four years in college and three in the seminary, and you've never done anything but play ball. Now you're getting a salary of 30 thousand, and I'm getting three. I can't understand."

Bill thought a minute, then said, "I'll tell you how it is, Jim; it's all in the delivery."

It Happens Every Time

She asked him to go shopping with her, and he agreed.

So she took him to the milliners; she took him to the furriers; she took him to the jewelers; and, eventually, she took him to the cleaners.

No Doubt About It

Two buzzards soared lazily over the desert when a jet-propelled plane zipped by them, its exhaust throwing flame and smoke. As it whizzed out of sight, one of the buzzards remarked:

"That bird was really in a hurry," "You'd be in a hurry too," said Mama Buzzard, "if your tail was on fire."

Wage Earner

Teacher: "What is it that comes in like a lion and goes out like a lamb?"

Teddy: "It's father when he brings home his wages."

Dry Throat

Judge: "You are charged with habitual drunkenness. What excuse have you to

Offender: "Habitual thirst, sir."

How's That Again?

The kindly old lady stopped before the blind man on the corner, fumbled in her purse and then gave him a two-dollar bill.

"Lady," said the blind man, "2-dollar bills is bad luck. Ain't you got two 1's?"

"Mercy; how did you know it was a 2-dollar bill if you're blind?"

"I ain't blind, lady. It's my partner that's blind. Dis is his day off an' he's at the movies. . . . Me, I'm a deaf mute."

Court's Opinion

Foreman (on excavation job): "Do you think you are fit for really hard labor?

Applicant: "Well, some of the best judges in the country have thought so.'

Foresight

A Scotchman had been keeping vigil at the bedside of his dying wife for several days. One evening he said:

"Mary, I must go out on important business, but I will hurry back. Should you feel yourself slipping while I'm gone, please blow out the candle."

Missed Out

Boss to employe coming in late: "You should have been here half an hour ago." Employe: "Why, what happened?"

Temptation

The long-suffering husband was moaning. "Ruth," he said, "you promised you wouldn't buy a new dress. What made you do it?"

"Dear," replied the modern Eve, "the devil tempted me."

"Why didn't you say: 'Get thee behind me Satan?" the poor man inquired.
"I did," the woman replied sweetly,

"and then he whispered over my shoulder: 'My dear, it fits you just beautifully in the back.'



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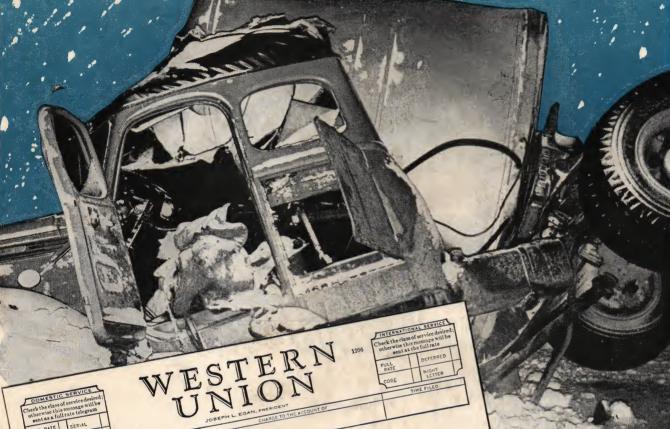
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Adopted at the Convention Held in San Francisco,
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